

JPRS 76254

19 August 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2281

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Joint Angolan-Congolese Communique Issued (BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI, 30 Jun 80)	1
SA Reportedly Employing Basarwa in Defense Force (DAILY NEWS, 30-31 Jul 80)	3
More Than 500, by Mmoniemang Madikwe Investigation Underway	
Exiles Tell of Jail Torture in Seychelles (THE HERALD, 5 Aug 80)	5
Zambian Ban on U.S., European Imports Seen as Windfall for SA (David Jackson, Neil Hooper, SUNDAY TIMES, 27 Jul 80)..	6
Libyan Military Aid to Djibouti Reported (LA NATION DJIBOUTI, 17 Jul 80)	8
East African Socialist Women's Organizations Meeting Described (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 1-4-5 Jul 80)	9
Regional Meeting Opened Regional Meeting Closed Regional Meeting Appraised	
Paper Protests Nigerian Treatment of Ghanaians (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 24 Jul 80)	13

CAPE VERDE

Pereira on Party Activities, Ideology, Foreign Policy (VOZ DI POVO, 17 Jun 80)	15
---	----

Completion of General Population Census Announced (VOZ DI POVO, 27 Jun 80)	19
EEC Economic Assistance Priorities Reviewed (VOZ DI POVO, 27 Jun 80)	21
Pireas: No State Subsidies to Enterprises (VOZ DI POVO, 3 Jul 80)	23
CONGO	
Details of FRC-Congolese Cooperation Given (MWETI, 3 Jul 80)	26
DJIBOUTI	
Briefs	
FRG Experts Study Communications System	28
ROM Military Cooperation	28
ETHIOPIA	
Briefs	
Disease Resistant Coffee Planted	29
Agricultural Training	29
French Dairy Aid	29
GHANA	
National Affairs Movement Praises OAU Mideast Stand (GHANAIAN TIMES, 21 Jul 80)	30
Resentment Expressed Over Absence From Moscow Olympics (Editorial; GHANAIAN TIMES, 21 Jul 80)	31
AYC Scores U.S. on Korean Reunification (GHANAIAN TIMES, 22 Jul 80)	32
Electorate's Choice: Capitalism or Socialism (Kafi Omane; GHANAIAN TIMES, 24 Jul 80)	33
Renewed Interest in Oil Exploration (Patrick Arku-Nelson, GHANAIAN TIMES, 25 Jul 80) ...	34
Briefs	
Netherlands Tool Donation	35
NUGES: No AFRC Committee	35
New Electric Generators	35
Soviet Book Donation	35
Muslim Youth Organization	36

LIBERIA

Minister Discusses Post-Coup Political, Economic Situation (Gabriel Nimely Interview; CAMEROON TRIBUNE, 30 Jul 80) ..	37
Diplomats' Recall 'Wrongly Interpreted as Purge' (Editorial; THE REDEEMER, 25 Jul 80)	40
NPF Director Notes Training Plans, Seeks Modern Complex (Samuel H. Lawalie; THE REDEEMER, 25 Jul 80)	41
Japan Offers Scholarship (THE REDEEMER, 25 Jul 80)	42
Soldiers Discharged for Harrassment (THE REDEEMER, 29 Jul 80)	43
Business Asks Banks To Reinstitute Credit Facilities (THE REDEEMER, 29 Jul 80)	44
Contracts Signed To Improve Water Supply to Monrovia Slums (J. M. Cassell; THE REDEEMER, 25 Jul 80)	46
Ministry of Agriculture Official Denies Payroll Padding (Samuel Lavalie; THE REDEEMER, 25 Jul 80)	48

MADAGASCAR

Text of President Ratsiraka's Fifth Anniversary Day Speech (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 17,18 Jun 80)	49
--	----

MOZAMBIQUE

Comments on Machel Warning About African Imperialism (TEMPO, 13 Jul 80)	75
New Supply System To Be Instituted in Maputo (Various sources; 13-16 Jul 80)	78
Explanation Provided Regulations Published	
Newly Created Chamber of Commerce Objectives (NOTICIAS, 15 Jul 80)	82
People's Stores Transfers Under Study (NOTICIAS, 17 Jul 80)	84

NAMIBIA

Aktur Loses Members to DTA Labor Party (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 14 Jul 80)	86
Progressive Party Leader Dissatisfied Aktur Members Join Walk-over	
USSR Said To Be Processing SWA Uranium Despite UN Ban (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 14 Jul 80)	88
Final Delimitation of Constituencies Determined (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 14 Jul 80)	89
General States Views on SWA Military Future (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 19 Jul 80)	90
Ministers Council Criticized for Priorities (WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 19 Jul 80)	92
Black, Brown Vote Could Influence White Ethnic Elections (Owen Lister; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 19 Jul 80)	93
Viljoen Rumored Headed for SA Cabinet Post (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 21 Jul 80)	95
Patrol Kills, Captures SWAPO Commanders in Encounter (Helmoed Romer Heitman; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 21 Jul 80)	96
NNF Members Plead Not Guilty to Fraud Charges (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 24 Jul 80)	98
Medical Report on NNF Detainee Said To Disprove Allegations (Anne Marie du Preez; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Jul 80)	99
DTA Said Maintaining Weak Position Over Salary Structure (Owen Lister; WINDHOEK OBSERVER, 26 Jul 80)	100
Mudge Invites Expelled SWAPO Leaders Back (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Jul 80)	102
'Very Promising' Uranium Find Said North of Roessing (Dave Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Jul 80) ...	103
Briefs	
Radio for Caprivi	105
Western Five Rejects Council	105
Johnathan Asks for Intervention	105

Frontline States Ensure Cooperation	106
SWAPO Official Fined	106
RP Candidate Named	106
Shipanga Fears SA Bypass	106
SWANU Rally Proves Disappointing	107
Mortar Attack on Ruacana	107
SWANU Gathering Army	107

NIGER

Results of Nigero-German Economic Cooperation Commission's Meeting (LE SAHEL, 12-13 Jul 80)	109
--	-----

SENEGAL

French Food Aid Arrives To Counteract Shortage (Sedikh Moudje; LE SOLEIL, 9 Jul 80)	111
Observers Said To Be Critical of Agricultural Reforms (WEST AFRICA, 28 Jul 80)	112
Briefs	
Bank Loan to Senegal	115
Investment Company Proposed	115

ZIMBABWE

Registration for Local Elections Reported (THE HERALD, 6 Aug 80)	116
Favorable Response Significance of October 18	
Government Neglect of Whites Hit (Henry Maasdorp; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	119
Tradition of Wife-Beating To Continue (Stella Day; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	121
Economic Potential of Nation Stressed (Tim Chigodo; THE HERALD, 6 Aug 80)	123
Mrs Mugabe Comments on Women's Equality (Stella Day; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	125
Missing UANC Cars Sought (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	126

Army Specialist Map Chimaniani (Philip Matyszak; THE HERALD, 4 Aug 80)	127
Workers Unite in New Congress (THE HERALD, 4 Aug 80)	129
Establishment of Science Academy Advocated (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	130
'Chaotic' State of Tobacco Industry Protested (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	131
Price Support for Tobacco Ruled Out (THE HERALD, 6 Aug 80)	132
Diplomatic Travel Expenses Criticized (Editorial; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 3 Aug 80)	135
Briefs	
Ethiopia Air Link	137
Senator Elected	137
Aid for AP's	137
Women's Conference	138
Aid for New Business	138
Coal Exports	138
Expatriates Cautioned	139
Journalists 'At Odds'	139
'Mail' Circulation	139
Books no Longer Banned	139
Tobacco Farmers Assured	140

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JOINT ANGOLAN-CONGOLESE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 30 Jun 80 pp 2-4

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 June--The weekend was also dominated by a working visit of a little over 10 hours spent here by Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the CC [Central Committee] of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola. The visit, though short, enabled the Congo and Angola to study their bilateral cooperation and survey the international situation.

We have already widely echoed this visit of President dos Santos, which was sanctioned by a joint communique, of which these are the salient points:

The Congolese and Angolan delegations established with satisfaction that relations between the two parties and the two states continue to develop and be strengthened on the basis of their firm dedication to the ideas and principles of peace, freedom, militant and internationalist solidarity;

Having in mind the revolutionary commitment of the immortal Marien Ngouabi and Antonio Agostinho Neto, the two presidents reaffirmed their firm desire to further dynamize Congolese-Angolan cooperation by orienting it toward a perspective of complementarity;

After a broad exchange of views on the experiences of the Congolese Labor Party and the MPLA-Labor Party, the two presidents decided to reinforce cooperation at the level of the two parties by signing a renewable cooperation program for 1980 and 1981, which will make it possible to develop the contacts between their respective bases and bring into harmony the actions of diverse interests between their departments;

The two delegations agreed to search actively for ways and means of arriving at continued development of bilateral relations on the basis of the agreements concluded;

Approaching the questions of defense and security of both the Congolese and Angolan revolutions, the two delegations pledged to continue their cooperation in these matters and strengthen the defense and security of their common borders;

Analyzing the African and international situations, the two delegations expressed pleasure at the session held in Lagos last April of the first economic summit promoting real economic independence for the continent.

The two delegations vigorously condemned the acts of aggression and barbarity perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the front line countries.

They stigmatized the non-application of the OAU and UN resolutions on Namibia on the part of South Africa, which is illegally occupying that part of African territory.

The two delegations condemned the Western countries for their collusion with the racist Pretoria regime and issued a resounding appeal to all progressive forces throughout the world to intensify their support of the SWAPO, the front line countries and the ANC.

The two delegations condemned the occupation of the territory of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and renewed their support for the just struggle of the Saharan people and its vanguard, the Polisario Front.

Before examining development questions the two parties stressed the need to reorganize world economy on just foundations and spare no effort in establishing a new international economic order.

Finally, the two presidents reaffirmed the unanimous desire of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] and the MPLA-Labor Party to work for harmony in their positions on all problems relative to the total liberation of the continent, to the consolidation of African unity and strengthening of bonds of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between progressive countries throughout the world.

Comrade Eduardo dos Santos expressed his thanks and his militant acknowledgment to Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, as well as to the Congolese people, for the militant, warm and fraternal welcome they accorded him during his stay.

We recall that Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso was invited to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola by his Angolan counterpart.

The invitation was accepted, but the date for the visit remains to be set through diplomatic channels. (ACI [CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY])

8946

CSO: 4400

SA REPORTEDLY EMPLOYING BASARWA IN DEFENSE FORCE

More Than 500

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Mmoniemang Madikwe]

[Text]

With the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) consolidating the war of liberation in Namibia and as the war heats up for the South African regime which is occupying the region illegally, the regime is taking new techniques of domination. South Africa is reported to be employing the services of more than 500 Basarwa in its defence force.

According to Professor Richard Lee, a professor of Anthropology at the University of Toronto, Canada about 21 of the Basarwa come from Botswana.

Professor Lee has been making a research on the ecology and the changing pattern of the life of the 'Kung Basarwa of the Dobe area, in North West Botswana along the border with Namibia for the past 17 years.

Giving a talk at the National Museum and Art Gallery on Monday night Professor Lee said that recruitment of the Basarwa in the South African Defence Force takes two pat-

terns. Some are recruited into para-military groups which are engaged in guerrilla war. He said these are used as trackers and patrol groups along the border living in camps.

He said that there are about 35 Basarwa who are engaged in this work. They also spy into neighbouring countries like Botswana.

The second phase include those Basarwa who are actually recruited into "puppet troops". He said that this exercise has been going on since 1975.

Professor Lee claims that the Basarwa join the South African army because it is "the best and only wage labour they can get" in South Africa or Namibia. He said however, that there are some Basarwa who go over the border for non-military jobs.

He said that these will "only be happy to stay in Botswana if they can get jobs". He said when they talk about Namibia they talk of "a land of war" and turning to Botswana they say it is "a land of peace".

Professor Lee said that it was unfortunate that when Botswana is well known for her policies of democracy, multi-racialism and her opposition to racialism, some Basarwa should be exploited by "forces of apartheid."

What can be done? Professor Lee maintain that if only the Remote Area Development Programme could be re-activated the situation could be brought under control.

He said that Government should provide water for the health services, improved communication and embark on educating the population "about the realities" and supporting the Frontline States and the policy of non-racialism.

Talking to newsmen Professor Lee said that the motive behind the whole exercise of recruiting the Basarwa by South Africa is to turn one race against the other and warned that this is a violation of Human Rights.

Professor Lee has written three books on the life of Basarwa.

Investigation Underway

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

The Acting Administrative Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr B.M. Setshogo could not confirm or deny reports that some 20 Basarwa from the North West District are serving under the South African Army.

Speaking to newsmen in Gaborone on Tuesday, Mr Setshogo said government will investigate the reports and thereafter appropriate measures would be taken in pursuit of the investigations.

Earlier the Commissioner of Labour Mr. Klaas Motshedisi told newsmen that he would consult other ministries about the 500 Basarwa working in South Africa, some of whom have allegedly joined the South African Army.

On Monday night, Professor Richard Lee of the University of Toronto in Canada has claimed that some 20 Basarwa from Botswana were serving with the South African army.

In his talk at the National Museum and Art Gallery in Gaborone, Mr Lee, who is Professor of anthropology said 20 Basarwa, of the 500 currently working in South Africa, were in the South African army fighting against the South West Africa People's Organisation freedom fighters in Namibia.

EXILES TELL OF JAIL TORTURE IN SEYCHELLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 80 p 4

[Text]

NAIROBI

RELEASED Seychelles political prisoners who passed through Nairobi during the weekend told stories of beatings, near starvation, and ill-treatment during nearly nine months of detention without trial in President Albert Rene's Mahe Island prison.

The 13 were the last of 77 Seychelles citizens to be released after their arrest during last September's disturbances.

They included the former principal immigration officer, Gerard Huarau, who has relatives in Durban with whom he is now staying, and nightclub owner Andre Lamporte, who is also staying with friends in Durban.

Most of the others were heading for a year of exile in Britain or the United States. Several have wives and families

still in the Seychelles whom they hope will be able to join them in exile.

These include Bernard Verlaque, former editor-publisher of the island's only independent newspaper, Weekend Life, which has been banned.

Looking weak and undernourished, the former prisoners said they had been given no explanation of why they had been de-

tained.

They said they had been warned before leaving by Defence Minister Colonel Oglivy Bertouls that Seychelles agents would "get" them if they made embarrassing statements to the Press or joined ex-Seychelles President James Mancham, who was overthrown by Rene in a Tanzania-backed military coup in 1977.

They were held in a wave of arrests on Mahe which began after 3 000 schoolchildren had marched through the capital, Victoria, demonstrating against plans to call them up for a year's national youth service.

Twenty-six men and women were detained in the first sweep and the rest within the next three days. Some were released after a week, and all but the last 13 over the next five months. None was charged with any offence.

Their prison compound was heavily guarded by troops with orders to kill anybody who did not co-operate. They were fed a mug of tea and a slice of bread each morning and a daily ration of 220 g of rice and 200 g of fish.

They were locked in cells between dusk and dawn, allowed no contact with any outsiders or lawyers, and for a long period their daily "fish ration" consisted of salted, dried shark skin.

While they were locked up, each cell containing four detainees was given one open plastic bucket for toilet use.

Ten of the detainees were severely beaten up by prison commanding officer Major MacDonald Marengo and seven junior officers three months ago, they said, after a search disclosed that some food and liquor had been smuggled into the cells.

Several were seriously injured but were refused medical attention.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZAMBIAN BAN ON U. S., EUROPEAN IMPORTS SEEN AS WINDFALL FOR SA

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by David Jackson and Neil Hooper]

[Text] South Africa is set to net a R500-million a year windfall from a shock decision by Zambia's President Dr Kenneth Kaunda to ban the import of essential goods from Europe and America.

Zambia's import-export corporation has been told instead to import these goods from South Africa--and its immediate neighbour, Zimbabwe.

The ban, disclosed yesterday, is expected to cause political embarrassment to Dr Kaunda, who was the driving force earlier this year in moves to form a "counter constellation" to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

The nine-nation Southern African Economic Co-operation grouping, which met in Lusaka in April, pledged to reduce its trade ties with South Africa.

The reason for the move--disputed by private importers--has been given as "high freight charges imported on goods from the two areas", according to a circular issued by Zambian cabinet secretary, Mr Evans Willima.

The circular adds: "As a result, landed costs for these essential goods has been very high compared to those imported from Zimbabwe and South Africa."

Violations of the ban on imports from Europe and America would be dealt with "very severely".

Sums Wrong?

High on Zambia's shopping list are expected to be such diverse and scarce items as mealie meal, cooking oil, baby food, soap, detergents, motor car spare parts, stockfeed and fertilisers.

But some Zambian importers say their government has got its sums wrong.

One claimed he had imported soap and powdered milk from France at cheaper than South African prices.

"Either the cabinet office is being fed with wrong information, or someone is making a killing with South African businessmen," he said.

A 500 g tin of baby milk from France could be bought for about R3; the same milk, imported from South Africa, was selling at more than R6.

Another importer said German wines were coming into Zambia at a landed cost of about R2,50 a bottle. South African wines retail in Zambia at about R20 a bottle.

Political observers pointed out that, although President Kaunda has been one of the sharpest critics of South Africa's apartheid policies, he has kept economic links open with the Republic.

South Africa's official policy is that it is prepared to sell commodities to Black African states without preconditions.

Mr A J M de Vries, Deputy Director of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, said yesterday that he believed South Africa would profit by R500-million a year as a result of Dr Kaunda's decision.

"This is politically very interesting, particularly in view of the decision by the Nine Nations.

"My only worry is whether South Africa will be able to meet this increased export demand."

Mr Deon Geldenhuys, assistant-director of the South African Institute for International Affairs, said:

"States like Zambia have acknowledged their dependence on South Africa for the time being.

"They know they can buy these goods from South Africa without paying a political penalty."

Zambia's national debt was estimated earlier this year at R2 000-million.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LIBYAN MILITARY AID TO DJIBOUTI REPORTED

Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 17 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] As minister of defense I take pleasure today in thanking Libya, in the person of Ambassador Jalal Muhammad al-Dujayli, for its generous contribution to the Republic of Djibouti. This contribution is particularly appropriate as it can be applied to the equipment of our naval forces. Indeed, this is a sector of our defense which troubles us a great deal. The geographic outline of our country comprised of 350 coastal kms, needs important naval means to insure the integrity of our shores and the control of its territorial waters. The contribution of these two fast motor-boats will be very useful in reinforcing our naval forces and will permit them to take part in the coastal surveillance of our territory and maintain the sovereignty of the state in the east Horn of Africa. In the name of the president of the republic, I thank Libya again for its generous contribution to our young army which marks today an appreciable reinforcement of our naval forces. On his part, the Libyan ambassador underlined that this contribution which constitutes only a segment of the help which the Libyan army has put at the disposal of the Djibouti army for the purpose of participating in its equipment "is only a symbol, a first step in the formation of a solid nucleus in the naval force which will soon progress and become capable of defending the shores of this country." The ambassador declared that he was convinced the other Arab countries will follow Libya's example and will not fail to come to the assistance of the Djibouti army to make it strong and ready to protect the independence and integrity of its native land."

7993

CSO: 4400

EAST AFRICAN SOCIALIST WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS MEETING DESCRIBED

Regional Meeting Opened

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] The East African regional seminar organized in Antananarivo under the aegis of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] was officially opened yesterday by Remi Tiandraza, minister of population and social affairs.

In his inaugural speech, following his expressions of welcome and thanks to the participants, the minister in charge made a point of presenting the existing situation of the Malagasy woman and the significance of this seminar's theme in the international context: "Evaluation of the situation of the woman and of the family with relation to the establishment of a new international economic order."

"This regional seminar, which is in fact a preparatory seminar of the Copenhagen conference, will make it possible not only to draw up a survey of Malagasy achievements in the [first] 5 years of the Decade of the Woman (1975-85), with each delegation covering its country, but also and especially this seminar will enable us to act in harmony, to tune our instruments--we, peoples of east Africa--before attending that international forum," [Tiandraza said].

Pillars of the Socialist Republic of Madagascar

Minister Tiandraza continued: "To make a survey of the first 5 years of the Decade of the Woman in Madagascar is also to survey the 5 years of the Malagasy socialist revolution in the realm of women's affairs. Indeed, together with the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Madagascar a new directorate of the condition of the woman and the child was set up in the Ministry of Population. By characterizing and describing the woman as one of the "pillars of the revolution" the Charter of the Socialist Republic of Madagascar tends to make her aware of the role that she is slated to play in the new society that we are in the process of building, to make her understand that as a citizen in her own right the woman has her place in this society where the exploitation of one human being by another must be abolished. The woman must struggle on an equal basis side by side with the man on the political, economic, social, and cultural level to liberate our continent.

"We are concerned that only socialism is capable of putting an end to the oppression of the woman, of breaking the chains that she bears in feudal and capitalistic societies. Only socialist society can create all the conditions of the just and definitive emancipation of the woman."

Ambitious Theme

Returning to the theme of this regional seminar Minister Remi Tiandraza asserted in effect: "The theme that we are asked to discuss is fairly ambitious and I would even say difficult to handle to the extent that at this time Third World countries are still demanding with might and main the establishment of a new international economic order. In the course of this seminar we must indeed evaluate the condition of the woman and the family with relation to the establishment of this new order."

"We must recognize that the international economic crisis that we are experiencing at present impacts first on women and families. The crisis is global. It is the result of the exclusive domination of so-called developed countries over the international economy."

"The immense majority of the women of our country encounter inequities, discrimination in their daily lives. For millions of women in Africa the worst inequity is poverty. Its dramatic consequences are numerous in the lives of women, couples, and children."

"The international economic crisis thus unquestionably has a feminine aspect to it. In many countries the women are the first to suffer from unemployment, from reductions in personnel, and nothing has been planned for their retraining. In many countries women are denied the opportunity to choose their way of life. This crisis exported in its entirety from the so-called developed countries thus has consequences that are more than unbearable for us, countries of the Third World."

A Myth?

"Access of the woman to the process of the new international economic order is still something of a myth for some contemporary societies. Others wonder how these traditional suppliers of warriors and cannon fodder plan to become organized today to struggle to strengthen international peace."

"More than the international socioeconomic situation existing in the past few years, more than the numerical superiority of women in the contemporary population increase, the simple notion of universal justice demands the access of the woman to full participation in all fields of life."

Let us note that at this opening ceremony attended by CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] members Richard Andriamanhato and Arsehe Ratsifehera, Ministers Gisele Rabesahala, Jean-Jacques Seraphin, and Georges Ruphin, Mrs Andrianarahinjaka, and some deputies, the secretary general of the WIDF, Mrs Miriam Tuominen, also spoke to thank the revolutionary government for agreeing to hold this regional seminar for East Africa in Antananarivo.

[PHOTO CAPTION]

1. p 1 [or 2] View of the participants at this regional seminar. They include representatives of the following East African countries: Madagascar, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles, Zimbabwe, and Somalia. Also, representatives from the following progressive organizations: The WIDF, AAPSO [Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization], and ANC [African National Congress] (South Africa). Among the socialist countries Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, and the USSR were represented. By way of African organizations, the EAC [East African Community] was represented. It should be noted that at this point some delegations had not yet arrived.

Regional Meeting Closed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 4 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Text] The progressive women's seminar of East Africa held in Antananarivo for 3 days closed, as is known, with five resolutions, a motion of thanks, and a final document. We shall return to the topic.

And following the major solidarity meeting with the peoples of southern Africa on Wednesday afternoon, the majority of the participating delegations were satisfied when they left Madagascar yesterday.

Among these female participants let us mention Dr Naomi Nthwatiwa, Zimbabwean minister of public works and telecommunications. It was her Malagasy opposite number, Bruno Rakotomavo, who accompanied her yesterday to Ivato [airport] early in the evening. Present there was Miss Monique Andreas, head of the directorate of the condition of the woman and the child at the Malagasy Ministry of Population, an assistant to Minister Remi Tiandraza.

The other foreign delegations which had participated at the preparatory seminar prior to the Copenhagen conference scheduled to take place from 14 to 30 July 1980 were also bidden farewell before their departure by the revolutionary women affiliated with the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution], namely, Mrs Clementine Ruphin of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution], Mrs Andriamanjato, and Mrs Eleonore Rabesahala of the AKPM-KKDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee to Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], Mrs Monique Andrianaivo, and Mrs Jacqueline Rasamimanana of the VITM [Popular Elan for National Unity]. In the VIP waiting room at Ivato airport the delegations headed by Mrs Miriam Tuominen, secretary general of the WIDF [Women's International Democratic Federation], expressed their favorable and positive impressions of the seminar just concluded.

Let us also note that some delegations, notably the secretary general of the WIDF, Mrs Miriam Tuominen, met the women of the VITM for exchanges of viewpoints among progressive sisters.

Regional Meeting Appraised

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 5 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] On the eve of the Copenhagen conference (14 to 30 July 1980) where each country will have to survey the endeavors that it has made during the first 5 years of the Decade of the Woman, efforts centering on the theme "equality, development, and peace," it is known that the women's organizations of the countries of East Africa joined by liberation movements such as the ANC and SWAPO, international organizations such as the AAPSO and the EAC [East African Community], and representatives from socialist countries met in Antananarivo under the aegis of the WIDF.

We shall not comment again on the speech of Minister Remi Tiandraza at the opening ceremony. However, we can state that many of the points raised by the minister of population and social affairs were re-echoed in various resolutions, motions, and other documents approved during this seminar.

We shall synthesize the major ideas emerging from these documents which represent a package.

They do indeed add up to a whole, for not only do they reflect the unity and solidarity of women in the face of problems involving them directly but also because, increasingly, African women are no longer satisfied with being mere supernumeraries in the family, society, and the nation. Rather, they wish to participate actively in their country's harmonious economic development first and then that of the world.

This harmonious economic development demands, first, effective political independence and, second, the establishment and preservation of peace in various parts of the globe.

However, economic questions both domestic and international being tied to a political problem, the participants at the seminar did not fail to adopt a position vis-a-vis the regional and international situation prevailing at present, a situation desired by the imperialist powers in order to perpetuate their control over the natural resources of developing countries so as to hold the latter in a permanent state of economic and technological dependence. Various resolutions were approved condemning the racist and unjust regime of South Africa while reasserting the delegations' support of and solidarity with African liberation movements and advocating the transformation of the Indian Ocean region into a zone of peace, demilitarized and denuclearized.

2662

CSO: 4400

PAPER PROTESTS NIGERIAN TREATMENT OF GHANAIS

Accra GHANAIS TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Alliens in Their Home"]

[Text] We have today another definitely annoying horror story of Ghana-ians savagely beaten up and murdered by Nigerians in the Lagos area.

The interesting thing about this latest organized assault on Ghana-ians and the earlier ones is that they occur in the stronghold of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UNP), led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

It is interesting because Awolowo's party, which controls all the five Yoruba-dominated southern states of Nigeria (including all Lagos) should be the very one which must put the present against the past in treating Ghana-ians now in their midst.

For, if any Nigerians enjoyed the protection and support of Ghana and Ghana-ians, they were mostly those of Awolowo's Action Group when many progressives of that party had to flee persecution in Nigeria.

Ghana was a haven for them, some of whom have since made Ghana their per-manent home, Yorubas especially. After things cooled down in Nigeria, most of them went home--which largely accounts for so many Twi-speaking Yorubas living around Lagos today.

Then as now, Nigerians have found Ghana a safe place. Even in the days of the Aliens Compliance Order, individual Ghana-ians sheltered hundreds of Nigerians all over the country. The rush in which the Order was enforced was even opposed in the Ghanaian Parliament!

Many Nigerians still live in peace in Ghana, many Yorubas among them. Many Nigerians still occupy top and middle positions in the Ghanaian public service, many others doing lucrative private jobs all over the country un-molested.

It is, thus, annoying that Ghana-ians should feel so unsafe in Yoruba areas in Nigeria. So Yoruba community leaders have a duty to stop the harass-ment and killing of Ghana-ians.

Persecutors

When Awolowo was finally being sent to jail by his persecutors, we in Ghana demonstrated like hell in his support. He can't now watch the spectacle of Ghanaians being slaughtered among his people and keep quiet. So Awo must let his UPN revoke its order that thieves should be lynched: Innocent Ghanaians are being lynched!

It is common knowledge that Awolowo's UPN is angered at the Ghana PNP's alliance with Shagari's NPN (National Party of Nigeria). But it is in the greater interest of the two countries to halt what appears to be a UPN-directed campaign to destroy the Ghana-Nigeria solidarity.

The principle of co-operation in the West Africa Community is that each is his brother's keeper.

Moreover, leadership in the African cause does not come easy. Ghana has paid her full price, even compromising her leadership to the extent of giving Kwame Nkrumah up to foreign intrigue and overthrowing him. It is Nigeria's turn to lead Africa, and she must do it properly.

Ghanaians are playing important roles in Nigeria's current development programme. The 200,000 or so Ghanaians now in Nigeria include many highly trained people, products of Ghana's costly investment in manpower production.

For example, it is a fact that no construction company in Nigeria can function without Ghanaians. The Ghanaians are no threat to Nigeria's economy, so they should enjoy the peace enjoyed by the nationals of other countries who sent all their money out of Nigeria but live in peace.

At a time when the Nigerian Government is shouting loudest against South Africa, it can't afford to supervise the discrimination going on in the country.

CSO: 4420

PEREIRA ON PARTY ACTIVITIES, IDEOLOGY, FOREIGN POLICY

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] In the detailed report submitted to the regular meeting of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] on 11-15 June in Bissau, the party secretary-general, President Aristides Pereira, reviewed the past record and growth of the PAIGC [African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] since March 1979, the date of the last regular meeting held by this party leadership body in S. Vicente. Among the questions taken up by the secretary-general, we must single out the new organizational methods introduced in the meantime, the great effort of political and technical training for party cadres and the armed forces, the need for improving information and propaganda work, especially through the combination of the information departments into a single organization under the control of the party at the right time. Special importance is also attached to the emphasis given by the PAIGC secretary-general to the need for vigilance and ideological combat against the deviations from the party's political master line, particularly regarding the left-wing activities which are so typical of petty-bourgeois radicalism and passivity leading to degeneration and ideological vacuum which are liable rapidly to be occupied by ideologies alien to the party.

The report by comrade Aristides Pereira to the CSL in his capacity as party secretary-general, concerning the internal life of the PAIGC during that period of time, essentially centers around two issues: the steps taken in an effort to get the party machinery to function in keeping with the statutes, since we are now at the end of the phase in which the party, due to its rapid expansion and establishment, was more characterized as a broad mass movement; the individual and organized effort aimed at political and technological advanced training within the PAIGC tends to elevate the militants to the level of ever more complicated tasks which characterize the period of time the CSL was covering here.

Guinea-Bissau--11,071 Militants in the Armed Struggle

Concerning the first point, the party secretary-general emphasized, in Guinea-Bissau, the drive to register the militants in the armed struggle

which resulted in 34,688 registrations, 11,071 of whom involved fighting militants of Liberty for the Fatherland; these numbers do not include the militants and fightingmen currently registered in the party organizations within the Armed Forces and the Security Service.

The secretary-general underscored the importance of the method of party control over affairs of state which consists in what he considered the "healthy practice" of presenting reports by the government departments and during the working sessions of the permanent committees together with the individuals in charge of those departments in order to debate issues of political relevance tied to their particular activity.

Ideological Action and Cadre Training

Ideological action and the cadre training effort, which are being developed intensively within the party, were extensively explained by the secretary-general who expressed the belief that the dissemination of party ideology, as represented by the thinking and work of Amilcar Cabral "is the absolute requirement for the accomplishment of the tasks of national reconstruction in accord with our fundamental options."

The need for stepping up ideological action was furthermore justified by the secretary-general in terms of the increasingly complicated social relations which the march toward development engenders; he urged "every militant to behave, in his daily life, as a real activist and as a disseminator of the party's ideology and its achievements."

Taking up the issue of party responsibility in the guidance and control of all information activities carried out in our two countries, comrade Aristides Pereira advocated the need for combining the information departments into a single organization under the control of the party at the right time.

The National Party School, which is operating in Guinea-Bissau, the system of study groups, which is beginning to be established in Cape Verde, the course which is likewise being taken in Bissau by the top party leaders received the encouragement of the supreme leader of the PAIGC; he emphasized however that "in spite of the value of the steps already taken, we must note that the cultural advancement movement of our countries requires further material resources and incentives.

Foreign Policy

President Pereira briefed the members of the CSL on the broad outlines of foreign policy carried out under the supervision of the party in this particularly unfavorable climate, a policy guided by the concern for making

a valid contribution to the solution of these and other problems which affect the people.

The importance of the Nonaligned Summit in Havana last September, the importance of the OAU economic summit, held recently in Lagos, the importance of the participation of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau in the Conference of Chiefs of State and Government of the Five Portuguese-Speaking African Countries, aimed at the coordination of development, held in Maputo, and our action within ECOWAS were described by the party secretary-general as consistent actions on our part, by participating in the movement that tells us that it is impossible to tackle the serious economic problems involved here "in a scattered manner."

Likewise important under the heading of foreign policy was the emphasis placed on the "positive influence" which, in the conviction of the secretary-general, derived from the recent visits by presidents Senghor and Sekou Toure to Guinea-Bissau, connected with the "creation of a favorable environment for the rapid solution" of differences regarding maritime borders between this country and its neighbors, Senegal and the RPR [Revolutionary People's Republic] of Guinea.

Comrade Aristides Pereira in this connection congratulated the government of Guinea-Bissau on the "calm response and open-minded attitude which it displayed" in tackling this issue, as well as the "firmness it showed in the defense of the legitimate rights of its country."

Deviations

"Serious phenomena, such as irresponsibility, tolerance of errors, negligence in work--these are but the results of passivity and lack of ideological rigor," comrade Aristides Pereira warned. He listed two equally pernicious attitudes which have already been detected among us: "A left-wing attitude based on ideological schemes alien to our party, something which, disregarding our real situation, is aimed at adventurist and fractionist solutions typical of petty-bourgeois radicalism; and another attitude, characterized by manifest passivity, capable of leading to degeneration and an ideological vacuum that is liable rapidly to be occupied by ideologies alien to the party."

In talking to members of the CSL, President Aristides Pereira defined ideology not as a mere accumulation of theoretical notions but as something requiring above all concrete action which must enrich its development and which is moved along through the behavior of men and, first of all, the officials of the party and the government.

The party secretary-general characterized the attitudes through which the deviations listed are manifested as follows: the old-boy system, nepotism

(favorite treatment for relatives), ostentatiousness and personal ambition "as a clear demonstration of the subordination of the collective interest to personal gain."

Comrade Aristides Pereira also called attention to the fact that the dangerous nature of weaknesses deriving from ideological shortcomings is often initially not evident. This entails the risk of endearing collective and individual vigilance; "the alert and the battle cry are then given only in an advanced stage of the corrosive effect of bad examples on the militants and on society as a whole."

5058

CSO: 4401

COMPLETION OF GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS ANNOUNCED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The first general population and housing census of the country since independence was completed on 15 June as part of a nationwide operation during which very important data for the correct drafting of social and economic development plans by the administration were gathered starting on 2 June. About 800 persons, including 700 grade school teachers, were assigned to this difficult and complex operation which, within 3 months, will furnish initial provisional data and give us an answer to many questions, the first of which is "how are we doing in Cape Verde?"

The results of the general Cape Verde population census were released in 1978 but they are now out of date; that census was carried out under Portuguese administration in 1970. Following the achievement of independence, it was easy to see the need for a complete and correct population census leading to the collection of statistics connected with our goals of economic and social development and national reconstruction. You have to know a country well before you can transform it.

The preparatory work was long and diversified. The actual effort consisted of a first phase lasting 6 months; during that time we worked out the cartographic survey for the entire country in order to come up with up-to-date maps for all settlements in the territory.

The pilot census revealed the main characteristics of our situation and gave us a sampling of the principal problems that were going to arise during the final census; these problems were solved progressively in training courses for census officials and supervisors given progressively on a nationwide level.

About 800 primary school teachers and some officials from other departments worked untiringly for 2 weeks, criss-crossing the mountains and the valleys, very often traveling on foot, so that everybody could be counted on the appointed day.

The country was divided for this purpose into 528 census districts, corresponding to a maximum of 120 families grouped in 108 control zones. The latter in turn were classified into 31 supervision zones (on the parish level), finally adding up to the 14 councils in national territory; there are 31 parishes on the ten islands of Cape Verde.

All inhabitants throughout national territory will have to be counted. Family information sheets were normally filled out in the various communities but there were also special information sheets for different kinds of groupings such as schools, boarding schools, hospitals, aid stations, maternity hospitals, asylums, child care centers, religious communities, boarding houses, military billets, ships, aircraft, police stations, prisons, hotels, homes of government employees, etc.

The entire complex structure, from the base to the top, in the National Census Commission, is still at work to assure the good success of this indispensable operation.

The first provisional statistics will come out within about 3 months. This will be followed by a long period of data processing to be done in the city of Praia; the work will be done by native employees and advisors from the UNFPA which has already set up a mini-center for information processing.

It will also be necessary to select and train cadres abroad to do specialized information processing work but it is highly important to make sure that deadlines are met and that the program is fully carried out so that, after the processing of data collected during the general population and housing census, we may also have a center which in the future will be capable of processing the data necessary for the complex planning and execution of the country's national reconstruction effort.

5058

CSO: 4401

EEC ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES REVIEWED

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 27 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] An amount of about 900,000 contos--of which 100,000 are in the form of a loan while the rest consists of nonrepayable aid--is the quantity indicated to take care of a series of projects to be financed by the EEC over a period of 5 years.

The program features water treatment and supply, environmental recovery, electric energy generation and distribution, development of agricultural and crafts production, and development of transportation and communications facilities, with special emphasis on improvements at the Sal airport.

The conversations between the two delegations--with the country's delegation being headed by Cooperation and Planning Secretary of State Jose Brito, while the EEC delegation was headed by its director-general Maurice Folley--also involved a study of regional projects, especially in the countries of the Sahel, from whose resources Cape Verde could benefit in close cooperation with the neighboring ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries] on the region's economic and social development level.

Projects will be submitted to the European Investment Bank or the presentation of such projects will be authorized in various sectors of industrial development, especially the operation of the Maio salt mines, the construction of a cement factory in Maio, and the development of an industrial zone in Mindelo which is liable to accommodate small and medium commodity production units, related to the activities of the shipyards of CABNAVE, according to the agreements signed between the representatives of the government and of the European Bank who are included in the EEC delegation that visited the country on 14-17 June.

According to the words of EEC director-general Folley, the mission's objective was "together with your government, to determine your priorities for the development of sectors that are of major importance to your country and, consequently, the manner in which the resources available to you should be used." The project, which was worked out in the end is to be implemented

over a period of 5 years and the financial and technical cooperation accord provides for an amount of 900 million escudos.

"Among the priorities established here, we first of all have the supply of water and electric power, followed by priorities for agriculture and soil conservation and the development of social institutions as a third priority," Maurice Folley told our weekly.

To supplement and guarantee the execution of the plan thus established, there is an area reserved for technical training and assistance.

It is also important to stress here the study which has already been conducted for the development of communications between Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau as well as the establishment of special loan conditions through the European Development Bank.

5058

CSO: 4401

PIRES: NO STATE SUBSIDIES TO ENTERPRISES

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 3 Jul 80 pp 4-5

[Excerpts] The ceremonies commemorating the 5th anniversary are not a celebration in the usual sense; this is a political act. As such, we want to show something through these celebrations or obtain political results. We need a permanent affirmation of our independence and our position as an independent country, as a country which emerged from a colony, under the conditions in which Cape Verde found itself, based on its own social and cultural characteristics and its economic situation.

These were the words with which the Comrade Prime Minister Pedro Pires opened his address on the significance assigned to the commemoration of the 5th anniversary of national independence, after which he continued to explain the need for a nationalist feeling in the following terms:

To build our economy, we must consciously commit all the people of Cape Verde but that in turn calls for every individual to feel independent in terms of his own responsibility. This nationalist and patriotic sentiment must prevail over individualistic sentimentalism in the solution of daily problems. The commemoration of the 5th anniversary must play that role, the role of affirming Cape Verde as an independent country and, besides, the country needs such affirmation. We are a country of emigrants, we are a country wide open to the world, and if we do not take care, we can suffer a certain dissolution of national feeling and even of assertion of our culture.

Emigration and National Economy

The emigrants have played a very important role--comrade Pires began in taking up this topic, continuing: we would not say that they played an important role in the development of Cape Verde; we might say that they played an important role in the economy of Cape Verde to the extent that they permitted a certain stability and above all to the extent that they made it possible to equilibrate the balance of payments. But when it comes to direct intervention in the development process, emigration is of lesser

importance and in this connection we speak of the creation of enterprises or reproduction activities. It is necessary to define the sectors in which the emigrants can participate.

The problem of the uprooting of emigrants in countries where emigration is old, such as in the United States of America and the possibility of having those who emigrate make a break with their country was also the object of observations by comrade Pedro Pires who described our emigration toward Europe as a means of stability. As far as the United States is concerned, the family has been completely reconstituted and this means that the country is now reassembled abroad. This is a fixed emigration, the Prime Minister concluded.

"The economic takeoff is not an easy thing; that is the simplest conclusion one can arrive at. Setting up a production system is not something that can be done in 5 years--especially under our conditions--but instead it is something that will take a long time." These are the terms in which the Prime Minister began to talk about public enterprises, a sector of fundamental importance to the future of the economy of Cape Verde.

"The enterprises are almost all of them now in the start-up phase and they have had problems, either problems which they inherited from earlier enterprises or because they are new. But experience over these past 5 years tells us that it is much more difficult to restore an enterprise that was created under different conditions than to create a new one."

"The important thing right now is to make them profitable because we are against the system of government subsidies for the enterprises." According to the Prime Minister, the big problem of our public enterprises is management. "We always knew that we did not have any managers, personnel skilled in managing enterprises. But we could not wait until we had trained our managers--we had to get started."

As Maj Pedro Pires hinted, the problem even involves the mentality of individuals, of leaders, of enterprise workers, who do not think in terms of national need but in terms of accumulating capital, coming out with demands for higher wages, etc. "No," said our speaker, "we must create many more enterprises and the public enterprises will do their job if they show a profit, through yield and accumulation."

Talking about the issue of government civil service personnel departures to the public enterprises, which offer slightly higher salaries, Pedro Pires said that this signifies a change to be taken into account especially since it can create instability in the administration. "But it is also a signal that something is happening. If jobs were available only in the government or in the administration, everything would be calm; but since we have

development here, there arises a dynamic movement in the nation's economic life. In other words, a barrier has ceased to exist. The individual can now pick his job--and frankly, we prefer that this should be so instead of 'stability' which would signify an economic mess," the Prime Minister told us.

"But the thing that creates problems in the administration seems to be the practice of job-jumping," the head of government admitted although he did not feel that we were in any immediate danger of being left only with incompetent personnel in the civil service--something experienced in other countries. "We are getting things started and we cannot have everything in perfect shape. We can understand certain situations. On the other hand we cannot afford the luxury of having a big budget deficit in order to pursue a policy of high wages."

Explaining the reasons behind the various salary policies, the Prime Minister said that "the enterprise must show results which must be calculated in terms of numbers. The situation is different in the civil service." Going a little further, he said that it is necessary to study the way of introducing incentives into work; Maj Pedro Pires was quite categorical in saying "the individual who produces more must earn more and must have greater incentives."

Talking about the fact that, for this year's budget, the yields of the public enterprises of the state were higher than for earlier years, Pedro Pires advocated good relations between the administration and public enterprises, without exploring the shortcomings of each of them; but he was categorical in asserting that their relationships must be governed by mutual guarantees.

5058

CSO: 4401

DETAILS OF PRC-CONGOLESE COOPERATION GIVEN

Brazzaville MNETI in French 5 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] Cooperation between the two countries goes back to 1964, when diplomatic relations were established between the Congo and China.

Since that date this cooperation, which is very much appreciated by our people, has continued to develop and to expand into several fields concerned with the economy and the social services of our country.

The legal framework governing the cooperation is still the friendship treaty signed on 2 October 1964.

The official visits to China of Congolese leaders, including Comrade Marien Ngouabi in 1973, Comrade Henri Lopes (then prime minister) from 27 February to 8 March 1975, Prime Minister Louis Sylvain-Goma (16 to 21 June 1977), etc. contributed toward fortifying and strengthening relations of friendly cooperation between the Congo and China.

The trip to be taken by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso has the same objective and will make it possible to start the cooperation up again; for some time it seems to have been losing the elan of the early years.

The Chinese-Congolese cooperation has now been going on for 16 years. Throughout those 16 years many accomplishments, the fruit of the cooperation, have seen the light of day.

Many cooperation agreements have been signed by the governments of both countries. They affect economic, technical, commercial, and cultural areas.

The Economic and Social Area

In the economic and social area the agreements signed in June 1977 concerned a sum amounting to 15,000,000,000 CFA francs and, among others, the following realizations:

The Kinsoundi textile complex (SOTEXCO [Congo Textiles Company])

The Kombe Farm

The Djoue transmitters and receivers

Water supply for the city of Owando

Foreign Affairs Ministry transmitting and receiving center

Towel manufacturing workshop (SOTEXCO)

CHACONA (Nauala construction yard)

Limestone crushing plant at Madingou

31 July Hospital at Owando

Bouenza hydro-electric center

Moving and transporting the Bouenza high tension line

The Financial Area

Agreements have been concluded within the framework of financial cooperation. Many of these agreements have been carried out.

The financial agreements, whose total exceeds 10,000,000,000 CFA francs, have the following characteristics:

Ten-year deferment

Repayment (without interest) over a period of ten years

A loan granted in October 1972 will be repaid in 20 years.

Health Field

In this field the Chinese-Congolese cooperation is equally fruitful. Proof is furnished by the building by China of the hospital centers of Talangai, Makelekele and the 31 July Hospital in Owando. An important Chinese mission is working in those centers.

Cultural Area

There is a cultural cooperation agreement between the Congo and China. Thanks to this agreement Congolese students--still a limited number--are pursuing their studies in Chinese cities. Since 1977 for example, young Congolese men and women have been studying in China, some of them in medicine.

The same agreement also provides for the exchange of delegations and experiences in the areas of sports, culture and the sciences.

The presidential visit to the country of Mao Zedong will thus enable the Chinese-Congolese economic cooperation to start over again at a new pace, a pace that will enable it to attain the objectives desired.

We recall that the People's Republic of China, to which the Congolese chief of state is going, is one of the world's largest countries, from the point of view of area (9,600,000 square km) as well as of population (975,230,000 inhabitants as of 1978) (ACI [CONGOLESE INFORMATION AGENCY])

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

FRG EXPERTS STUDY COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--Three West German experts have been in Djibouti since 3 July 1980 to study the installation of a communications system in the entire national territory for the account of the national Security Forces [Excerpt] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 17 Jul 80 p 3] 7993

ROK MILITARY COOPERATION--On Tuesday 8 July 1980 the Government of the Republic of Djibouti received a gift from the Republic of South Korea, comprising six jeeps and two cases containing 86 spare parts donated in the framework of Djibouti Republic and Korean Republic cooperation. This equipment is destined to the national army. [Excerpt] [Djibouti LA NATION DJIBOUTI in French 17 Jul 80 p 3] 7993

CSO: 4400

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

DISEASE RESISTANT COFFEE PLANTED--Addis Ababa--A total of 18,000 disease resistant coffee seedlings were planted last week over an eight and half hectares plot of land, in a work campaign in which 1,200 members of the Omo Guerida kebele Peasants' Association in Keffa region took part. Meanwhile it was learnt that there is a plan to plant 329,000 disease resistant coffee seedlings in the co-operative farms in Guema district in Limu province, Kaffa region, in line with the Phase Two National Revolutionary Development Campaign. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jul 80 p 6]

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING--Ambo (ENA)--A total of 114 students graduated Tuesday from the agricultural institute here having completed a two-year training. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jul 80 pp 1, 4]

FRENCH DAIRY AID--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Peasants' Association of France has donated milk van worth 80,000 Birr to the Dairy Resources Development Organization here. The 3,000 litre capacity van will be deployed at the Arssi regional dairy project. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Jul 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL AFFAIRS MOVEMENT PRAISES OAU MIDEAST STAND

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Movement on National Affairs has congratulated the Organization of African Unity on its decision to maintain solidarity with the people of Palestine.

In a statement issued in Accra at the week-end, the movement reiterated the need for a strong Afro-Arab solidarity in the face of the continued machinations by imperialist forces to gain control over affairs in the Third World.

The movement said it had learned with great relief, the failure of some misguided agents to deceive African states to re-establish links with Israel as a move to break the Afro-Arab solidarity.

It also expressed concern over the anti-Arab moves being initiated by certain known friends of the West to mislead Ghanaians into taking unpopular decisions on the Palestinian issue and warned the authorities of the serious economic consequences should they yield to those pressure groups.

On the question of the continued support to the Pretoria regime by certain states, the movement called on African states to take more concrete measures in dealing with the situation.

It singled out the United States, and wondered whether in view of Washington's strong links with and support for the Pretoria regime, it should have the moral courage to make the noisy complaints about Afghanistan.

"If the South African issue is to be made a strong issue once again on the Olympic Games, can there ever be any successful games in some Western countries especially the United States? the statement queried.

CSO: 4420

RESENTMENT EXPRESSED OVER ABSENCE FROM MOSCOW OLYMPICS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Big Games: Falsehood Defeated"]

[Text] This year's Olympic Games have opened in Moscow, with the majority of member countries participating.

In spirit, many are the willing sportsmen who would have loved to hoist their national flags alongside their brothers and sisters in Moscow, had it not been, for NOC decisions making it impossible for them to leave their countries.

The case of Ghanaian sportsmen is pathetic. While they were itching to fly to Moscow, excuses were created and even last-minute threats were issued out by the National Olympics Committee to make the mission impossible.

When one considers, for example, the lie told about Ernest Obeng that he was nursing an injury when, in fact, he had hit top form, one should find it easy to identify whose voice was really being heard.

Now that the National Olympics Committee had discharged its duties fully well, by making sure that Ghana was kept out of Moscow, we wish to call on them to depart in peace "for a job well done".

However, it must be noted that Ghana's failure to go to Moscow is not a sign of victory for any power, be it above or below.

For, Ghanaians are clearly in no mood to compromise on fundamental issues, such as the right to choose the path to follow to make Ghana's independence meaningful.

Meanwhile, we wish to extend our felicitations to the gallant world youth now gathered in the Soviet Union for the Big Games.

The 'Times' joins the voice of the majority in wishing them success and triumph over the cause of falsehood.

CSO: 4420

AYC SCORES U. S. ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

Accra GHANALAN TIMES in English 22 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The African Youth Command (AYC) has condemned American manoeuvres to prevent the re-unification of Korea and its attempts to bring about a new war between them.

A statement issued in Accra on the South Korean situation therefore, called on America to leave the Koreans alone and stop interfering in the people's internal affairs.

The statement also urged the U. S. to withdraw its armed forces personnel and nuclear bombs from that country.

It said "the treatment being given to progressive opposition leaders in South Korea and the concealment of the death toll of the victims in the recent uprising in Kwangju show the wicked intentions of the Americans and their puppets in South Korea against the students, the opposition members, the working class and all patriots who are fighting for their birth rights . . . the re-unification of their fatherland."

"The wanton disregard for human lives and the shameless destruction of life and property by the military has been an insult to all progressive peoples of Korea" the statement said.

Intimidation

The AYC condemned the arrest and trial of the opposition leader Mr Kim Dae Jung by "the new military head Chon Du Hwan Clique" saying, South Korea should be "democratized through popular general elections."

The statement noted that the time has come for the reunification of Korea and said no amount of intimidation and killings can stop it. The statement therefore called on the youth and students of that country not to relax in their fight for it.

CSO: 4420

ELECTORATE'S CHOICE: CAPITALISM OR SOCIALISM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Kafi Omane]

[Text] A Ghana News Agency story carried by an Accra daily on July 17, 1980 and attributed to Mr Victor Owusu, leader of the Popular Front Party, was to the effect that "The Popular Front Party (PFP) cannot co-operate with the People's National Party (PNP) because the PFP believed in free trade, free enterprise and was capitalist inclined", while "the PNP sought to find solutions to the nation's problems through socialist principles and planned economy".

By that declaration by Mr Victor Owusu, the PFP's ideological position has been clearly settled.

Good old Victor was right to submit that capitalism cannot co-exist with socialism, for even in the so-called "mixed economy", one system is always emphasized at the expense of the other.

Mr Owusu should be congratulated on his sincerity in "equating socialist principles" with "planned economy". (But whether there is or has been a true socialist party in Ghana is debatable). Mr Owusu's stand is unlike that of many nonsocialist believers who either deliberately or through ignorance debase the socialist theory by calling it all sorts of names in Ghana.

The ideological question now before the Ghanaian electorate is a lucid alternative of capitalism or socialism. And largest opposition group in the country which could form a future Government--the PFP--has chosen the former path, ie. capitalism.

CSO: 4420

RENEWED INTEREST IN OIL EXPLORATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Arku-Nelson]

[Text] **F**resh negotiations have started between the Government and Hydro-carbon, an oil drilling company, for further oil exploration in Ghana.

Sources close to the Ministry of Fuel and Power said in Accra that the company pulled out of the initial negotiations some time ago when the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council took over the administration of the country from the Supreme Military Council.

The sources said the re-negotiation would centre around concession originally granted to the company, to begin oil exploration work between Saltpond and Cape Coast.

Under the original concession granted Hydro-carbon was to operate in the same area where the Agipetro is currently engaged in oil exploration at Saltpond.

However, Hydro-carbon's operations would cover a wider area than Agipetro's, involving deep sea off-shore oil exploration about 50 miles off the coast.

A delegation of Hydro-carbon, which came to express interest in the project, it was learned, was due to leave the country last Wednesday.

The sources stressed that the re-negotiations on the Hydro-carbon concession formed part of Government's plans to harness the oil potentials of the nation.

It was also disclosed that the Government was studying a report submitted by United

Nations energy experts on the energy requirements of the nation, with reference to future expansion of the oil refinery, the construction of a bitumen plant and other allied industries connected with oil production.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS TOOL DONATION--The Netherlands Government has donated 15 level railway crossing equipment and mechanical signal spares worth \$5,000,000 to the Ghana Railways Corporation. The equipment will be used in the corporation's rehabilitation programme. Mr Asamoah expressed the Ghana Government's gratitude to the Netherlands Government for the kind gesture and expressed the hope that such cordial co-operation would continue to exist between the two countries. He stated that the Railways Corporation needed a considerable number of equipment for its rehabilitation programme and would welcome any form of assistance from anywhere. [Excerpts] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Jul 80 p 8]

NUGS: NO AFRC COMMITTEE--The National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS) has denied a newspaper report that it has appointed a committee to investigate an alleged existence of an AFRC secret account. A statement issued by the union pointed out that a committee set up to follow up investigations already carried out by the secretariat of the NUGS on the alleged operation of a secret account had completed its assignment and "we wish to point out that the investigations have revealed certain facts unravelled". The statement also denied a newspaper report that one Mr Chris Atim was ratified as a member of the National Executive Committee and said Mr Atim was not even present at the meeting and could not have been ratified without his presence and consent. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jul 80 p 5]

NEW ELECTRIC GENERATORS--The Government has provided five new mobile electric generators to the Tamale Electricity Corporation to arrest the present intermittent break in power supply in the municipality. The generators provided on emergency basis, are expected to be mounted on platforms and put into use within four weeks. Already, a cable has been sent to O'Brien Machinery Company of the United States, manufacturers of the plants to proceed to Tamale to undertake the connection works. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jul 80 p 1]

SOVIET BOOK DONATION--The Soviet Government has presented 2000 books to the Ghana Armed Forces at a ceremony held yesterday at the Burma Camp in Accra. The books were presented on behalf of the Soviet Government by Mr Anatoli S.

Kouzmanko, Director of the USSR Cultural Centre and were received on behalf of the Chief of Defence Staff, by Group Captain A. N. Nkansa, Director of Public Relations Directorate of the Ghana Armed Forces. According to Group Captain Nkansa, the books will be used in the Research Library of the Public Relations Directorate. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Jul 80 pp 4-5]

MUSLIM YOUTH ORGANIZATION--The Ghana Muslims Representative Council has decided to streamline the activities of the Muslim youth organizations through the formation of a National Muslim Youth Council. As a first step, the council has invited all registered Muslim youth movements with the National Youth Council and all other youth organizations who wish to work hand-in-hand with the Ghana Muslims Representative Council to raise the social standard of Muslim youth in the country to send three representatives each to a very important meeting next Saturday morning at the offices of the Ghana Muslims Representative Council at Adabraka, Accra. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Jul 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

MINISTER DISCUSSES POST-COUP POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 30 Jul 80 p 11

[Interview with Gabriel Nimely, minister of information, in Yaounde, date not given]

[Text] One of the fruits of the Intergovernmental conference on communication policies in Africa now going on in Yaounde is the opportunity Cameroon newsmen and their colleagues from other parts of the world have had to talk to important personalities attending the conference. Liberia's Minister of Information, young and smart-looking Gabriel Nimely was one of those personalities. Shey Mabu Peter last Thursday met for a conversation on the state of affairs in his country since the April 12, 1980 coup in which President Tolbert and his entire cabinet were wiped out. Excerpts:

Cameroon Tribune : *The April coup in your country took the world by surprise considering the peace and stability that have reigned in Liberia since independence. The world was even more shocked when it learnt of the manner in which the bodies of the members of government in the Tolbert regime and even that of the President were treated after the executions. Can you please, Mr. Minister tell us how popular the present military regime is in Liberia?*

Nimely : Thank you for making it possible for me to expose in a fellow African national press organ the present situation in my country since the April military coup. First

of all, I must tell you very frankly that the coup was long over due. Something had to be done to cater for the needs of the masses in Liberia. And to effect the necessary changes, Tolbert and his regime had to be ousted.

C.T. : *If the situation in Liberia was as bad as you describe, why did your people have to condone it for such a long time before reacting so ruthlessly?*

Nimely : We waited for changes which did not come. Instead things were worsening. But I should be frank to tell you that the press did not play its role of keeping the people informed of the malpractices by the few people running the

affairs of the state. Instead state-owned papers like "The Redeemer" and the "New Liberator", closed their eyes to the corruption and the injustices that robbed the masses of the right to their country's resources. The national radio and these papers continued to shower praises on the Tolbert regime in spite of its malpractices.

C.T. : *And what was the private press doing on its part?*

Nimely : The private press on its part tried to decry the corrupt practices of the Tolbert regime but this was not easy. The only ruling party could not spare anyone who used any of the news organs to discredit the administration. But in spite

of those pressures from the Tolbert regime, the time for a change came and the corrupt regime was ousted. That is why we in Liberia believe that the coup was God-ordained. The masses in Liberia had to be saved from the hands of a few greedy people. And fortunately this was achieved.

C.T. : You were a journalist during the reign of President Tolbert and were even here in Yaounde in March 1979 to attend a seminar for African broadcasters. How did you as a journalist work on a national radio but get along so uncommitted that instead of arresting you as it was the case with your colleagues, you were instead selected and honoured with the post of Minister of Information?

Nimely : Frankly speaking, I did not like the Tolbert regime. My conscience could not permit me to write the kind of deceitful commentaries some of my colleagues wrote about that regime. Consequently, I wrote straight news, sports commentaries and music programmes. In short, I worked with the state radio but was not committed to the system. But when I became minister I had to plead for the release of my former colleagues who were arrested after the ousting of the Tolbert regime. This, I did because I know how difficult it is for a journalist to work for a national press organ and yet be completely uncommitted in one way or the other to the system.

C.T. : What is the situation of the electronic and the print media of communication in your country?

Nimely : Like most African countries, the communication media in Liberia are still underdeveloped. There is only one

national radio station, the ELBC whose output is not all that good owing to financial problems. In fact, ELWA, the Evangelical Radio station in Monrovia is more powerful than our state radio. In the counties there exist small radio stations which serve the various administrative units and their environs. As far as the print media are concerned, we can only boast of two national newspapers, the Redeemer, and the New Liberator and seven private newspapers, the most prominent being the Sunday Express, the Sunday People, the Inaugural News and the Weekend News Focus. We also have a news agency, the 'Liberian News Agency' (LINA).

C.T. : Has your country any information strategy?

Nimely : In the past, our problem was lack of freedom of expression. Consequently journalists were not respected. They were looked upon as people who concealed the truth from the public. Fortunately, our present Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe has promised to let the press free so that it can serve the masses and not just a few people in government. If this freedom is fully exploited, Liberians would be satisfied with the role of the press.

Our other problem is financial. We would want to develop our national radio, improve our national paper and train more journalists. But this can only be done if we have the finances.

At moment we have no journalism school. Hence we have to train our journalists in the United States of America, Britain, Canada and other African countries. We hope that with the changes now going on in the country, it will soon be possible for us to have a means of training more journalists, opening more radio stations, improving the existing ones

boosting the quality and circulation of our newspapers.

C.T. : What would you expect from an African Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies like the one now going on in Yaounde?

Nimely : I believe that in Africa, this should not be time for too much talking. Talking without doing anything, will not help us. I believe that we can better understand ourselves and our problems by visiting fellow African countries. For example, many people who blame the army for the April coup d'etat in my country are simply uninformed about the situations that brought about the change.

If they knew of the suffering of the masses in my country they would instead praise the young army officers who staged the coup.

I therefore believe that after an important conference like the one now going on in Yaounde, there should be a judicious follow-up of the resolutions taken at the conference. Conferences like this can only be meaningful if we look at our problems squarely and come out with concrete proposals to solve them.

C.T. : Let us come back to the coup in your country. I like to know why the coup was masterminded by only, or mostly the young soldiers.

Nimely : Their senior colleagues were satisfied. They were happy with what they had and consequently closed their eyes to the corrupt regime of Tolbert. The non-commissioned army officers were with the suffering masses and had to react the way they did.

C.T. : The late President Tolbert was a Pastor and even the Vice President of the Baptist World Alliance. I find it

difficult to reconcile the unpatriotic activities that led to his assassination with the honourable objectives for which he stood as a statesman and spiritual leader. Can you tell me some of his major weaknesses?

Nimely : The late President Tolbert, had good programmes when he came into power. In fact, Liberia was behind him when he launched the "Back to the Soil" and "Self-Reliance" programmes which indeed were welcome by the people since they knew the economic importance of what he was undertaking. But unfortunately Tolbert became too power-hungry and greedy to continue the commendable programmes he had launched. He placed his children, sons, and daughters-in-law in important positions in the country. In fact, he put his family members in lucrative positions and did not seem to care about the difficulties of other citizens.

You will even be surprised to note that on the day the coup was staged, the country could only boast of 5 million U.S. dollars in the bank. The rest of the money had gone into the pockets of a few greedy citizens.

C.T. : *And now that the army has taken over to bring about changes for the better, how long do you think they will stay in power before returning to the barracks?*

Nimely : As soon as the house cleaning is over but no one knows how long it will take to accomplish this task.

C.T. : *How far has the army already gone with this house cleaning since they seized power last April?*

Nimely : Our Head of State and his cabinet of 19 are al-

ready out to work for the masses. He is not guilty of the selfishness of the ousted regime. In fact, the set up of the cabinet shows that the army boys are not power-hungry. Of the cabinet which comprises 19 ministers, only 6 are military men. The rest, 13, are civilians.

The Samuel Doe government has since its coming into power decided on free education for Liberians and this will begin next August. There are plans to reduce the price of rice, the people's staple foodstuff.

The salaries of non-commissioned officers have been raised from between 125 and 150 dollars to 250 U.S. dollars a month.

Other plans are also underway to improve the economy of the state. And I hope this can best be boosted through self-reliant efforts at home and cooperation with other African countries.

I am really happy that your country, Cameroon which many other nations admire for its political stability is one of those countries on which we rely for the kind of cooperation I am talking of.

DIPLOMATS' RECALL 'WRONGLY INTERPRETED AS PURGE'

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The recent move made by the Foreign Ministry to recall certain diplomats in the foreign service seems to be wrongly interpreted in some quarters as the beginning of a purge in the diplomatic service. As a result, many feel that those officials recalled may not come home at all.

None of the Ambassadors or Foreign Service Officers recalled have resigned nor has any of them voiced their feeling of not wishing to work with the PRC Government; therefore, it should be presumed that they will heed the orders of the home office and return home for consultation and/or reassignment.

But the Foreign Minister has the occasion to discuss the issue with the Press recently and he explained that the Envoys were not immediately recalled after the 12 April coup because it was a matter of political expediency as there was a need to display sustained continuity at that critical stage of Liberia's political history.

He added that recalling the Ambassadors for consultation is a necessary exercise, they need to come home and be given instructions regarding the revolutionary course of the country so that they may more ably represent further the interest and policies of the government wherever they are assigned.

Ambassadors we should understand are not fixtures. It is normal for them to be subject to reassignments and recalls for consultations.

As the Liberian government has now embarked on a revolutionary course in the interest of the masses, the exercise now undertaken by the Foreign Ministry is one not only anticipated but germane to the revolution.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

NPF DIRECTOR NOTES TRAINING PLANS, SEEKS MODERN COMPLEX

Monrovia THE REDEEMER 'n English 25 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Samuel H. Lawalie]

[Excerpt] The Liberia National Police Force is an integral part of the national government and must therefore be upgraded to meet up with the requirements of a modern police organization, the Director of Police said yesterday.

Mr Joe Y. Myers, speaking in an interview, appealed to government to give priority to the construction of the proposed \$4 million police complex.

The present facilities of the National Police, he said, were disgraceful and required government's immediate attention. Mr Myers deplored the fact that Liberia had never had an ideal police station in its more than 133 years of nationhood.

He disclosed that plans were already underway for the launching of an extensive training program to bolster the morale and image of police officers all over the country.

"The mentality of police officers," he said, "must be built up in line with the revolution."

He also disclosed that a nationwide tour is shortly to be organized to acquaint headquarters with the problems facing outposts in the counties.

The exercise, he said, is a break-away from the old practice whereby all his efforts for improvement was concentrated in Monrovia.

On the reinstatement of police officers whose services were terminated during the deposed Tolbert regime, Mr Myers said there were possibilities for reinstating them "when the appropriate budget is available."

CSO: 4420

JAPAN OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The Japanese government, in its efforts to further strengthen its cultural ties with the Liberian government, has announced the availability of a scholarship for a Liberian who wishes to study at a Japanese university as a research student for the academic year 1981.

The purpose of the scholarship is to give opportunities to a Liberian student wishing to continue his study at a university in Japan and to give the necessary assistance and cooperation in pursuing his study.

The fields of study cover almost all facilities, including literature, politics, economics, engineering, fine arts, agriculture and medicine.

Several Liberians have benefited from the Japanese government scholarship programme, and one of them currently in Japan for a Master's degree in pharmacology is Mr Mohammed Waritay of the Livestock Division of the Agriculture Ministry.

Mr Samuel Taylor, a cartographer at the Lands and Mines Ministry, is currently doing a 6-month training course in surveying and mapping, while Mr A. Harris, a technician at the microwave workshop transmission department of the Liberia Telecommunication Corporation is also in Japan to participate in a group training course in microwave communication engineering.

CSO: 4420

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR HARRASSMENT

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Four soldiers were yesterday dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces of Liberia for harrassing citizens and foreigners, Armed Forces Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa has announced.

Victor Logan, 22, David C. Toe, 22 and Sam T. Zor, 24, all privates, will be sent to Belle Yella for time indefinite while Mekie Mebo, also a private on admission at the J.F.K. Hospital will be flown there later. Mekie Mebo is reportedly suffering from a broken leg.

The Commanding General said Victor Logan was absent without leave (AWOL), while it was reported that the other three had demanded a motorcycle from Vamply in Sinoe County.

He said the four military personnel were banned from joining any other security force in the country.

CSO: 4420

BUSINESS ASKS BANKS TO REINSTITUTE CREDIT FACILITIES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 29 Jul 80 pp 3, 7

[Text] As appeals continue to pour in from business enterprises to banking institutions to re-establish their credit facilities to the business firms in the country, the management of the Paynesward Supermarket Corporation here has called on banks to re-facilitate the overdraft and letter of credit system in order to ease the present financial strain on business enterprises.

Talking to newsmen recently, the General Manager of the Corporation, Mr Michael J. Koussa, said due to the absence of overdraft and letter of credit facilities, it had been difficult to import goods without cash payment.

He said producers of most basic commodities, like Nestle Milk and even sugar have resorted to demanding cash payment before expediting importation of their commodities.

The general manager attributed the shortage of some commodities to the banks' refusal to give loans to importers of these commodities after the 12 April coup, even though re-payment is often based on short term agreement.

Mr Koussa said, however, that he was grateful to the government of the PRC for its interest in encouraging business people to engage in business here without fear of molestation and intimidation.

He said the government's stance in protecting business houses in the country had encouraged his corporation to embark on an expansion program of the supermarket in the areas of freezing, butchery and cold storage.

In another development, the management of the Island Supermarket on Bushrod Island has also come out strongly in establishing confidence in the prospects of the Liberian economy in the immediate future.

This confidence, expressed, is being part of the overwhelming confidence established in the government of the People's Redemption Council by many of our foreign business friends in the country.

The Manager of the Island Supermarket Mr Kamal A. Sallman associated his own confidence in the economy with the recent increase in the salaries of soldiers and the police, which he considered to be a great assistance also to business people in the country.

He said low salaries for these officials in the past led to constant friction between the officials and the business people because the officials used their positions to acquire items from them without paying, mostly due to their low income.

The Island Supermarket, which was established in October 1978 had since then striven to contribute to the development of the Liberian nation.

One impressive aspect of the issue relating to supermarket is that within 1 year, about 20 Liberians have gained employment with the supermarket despite the fact that it is one of the consuming commodity enterprises that depend upon local supply for its commodities. Its local supplier being SIPCO in Monrovia.

The management of the Island Supermarket also provides amenities for its Liberian employees which include medicare, transportation, overtime, etc.

These are very essential factors which every business firm in the country should be cognizant of, because where these facilities are lacking, constant labour unrest and acrimony in the company would not be ruled out.

Backing the position of the supermarket, a senior Liberian employee of the supermarket, Mr Samuel Mends, who occupies the position of Office Manager, said the facilities provided the employees of the supermarket by management had served as a maximum incentive to discourage unnecessary unrest and over-ambition among the employee.

The manager, Mr Kamal A. Sallman, however, called on the authorities concerned to do everything possible to facilitate the inflow of especially consuming commodities into the country to avoid any possible shortage.

CSO: 4420

CONTRACTS SIGNED TO IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY TO MONROVIA SLUMS

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by J. M. Cassell]

[Excerpt] In a move to upgrade and increase potable water supply in the slum areas of Monrovia, five contracts totalling \$6.3m were yesterday signed between the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation and three international firms.

The contracts will be financed by the International Development Association, the African Development Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. A substantial contribution is expected to come from the Government of Liberia.

The three foreign firms involved are the Lemminkainen Oy of Finland and Sade and PWL of France and Germany respectively. They are expected to begin work as soon as possible, with particular emphasis on the construction of urban standpipes and the Freeway/Clay Street main water supply.

During the signing ceremony at the offices of the LWSC, Acting Managing Director Francis Broh, noted that the four contracts were part of the corporation's Monrovia Water Supply System Programme which included several schemes aimed at improving both the water supply system in Monrovia, and a consultancy agreement for the study of the sewer network in the capital.

He noted that the contract, which will provide about 140 standpipes in the Lorma Quarters, Slipway, West Point, New Kru Town, Plunkor and Logan Town areas, are expected to be completed within 1 year.

Mr Broh said the standpipes, which will serve about 100,000 people, are to be paid for by the Liberian Government "because it is not free."

He said this was due to the fact that the huge investment that goes into providing his very essential service has to be paid for somehow.

Mr Broh indicated that the expansion of the water treatment plant at White Plains from 8 million gallons per day to 16 million per day, coupled with several other water studies, is to cost approximately \$22m.

He said by the time the corporation's expansion programme was completed in 1982-83, the demand for water in Monrovia and its environs would have exceeded the supply, and further expansion will have to be undertaken in order to meet demands for water.

CSO: 4420

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL DENIES PAYROLL PADDING

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Samuel Lavalie]

[Text] The Assistant Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Agriculture, C. William Allen, has described reports of payroll padding at his ministry as "baseless, unfounded, misleading and erroneous."

Disclosing this in an interview, Mr Allen said he was astonished to have read in the Liberian Inaugural of 23 July 1980 that there are names at the ministry which were associated with payroll padding rackets.

Mr Allen said that the unclaimed salary checks amounting to \$36,430.63 were salaries of employees who were either in the habit of absenting themselves without excuse or had resigned from the ministry.

He said the negligence of some past administrators to take speedy actions to delete these names from the payroll had caused the checks to accumulate.

He however noted that these administrators have all left the services of the ministry, adding that the checks discovered was a result of the present administration's effort to eradicate all shades of corruption from the ministry.

Mr Allen noted that a press release from the ministry about news of the unclaimed checks was very clear as to the circumstances surrounding the checks.

Mr Allen said that newspapers in the country are free to contact the ministry for further clarification and details.

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

TEXT OF PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DAY SPEECH

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17,18 Jun 80 [17 Jun 80, pp 2,7]

[Text] "Freedom-loving, socialist Malagasy people, we salute you with great joy on the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution. Enemies gave us 3 days, but the Malagasy people have already given us 5 years.

Therefore, we thank and express our appreciation to all militant Malagasy brothers,

We thank and express our appreciation to the National Front which has defended, is defending and will defend the revolution. We thank the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence], the UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union], the MFM [Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime], the VSM [MONIMA Socialist Group] and the Vonjy. Allow me also to thank and express complete appreciation for the very capable AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution].

We thank and deeply appreciate the gesture of the heads of state and honorable guests who have come to honor us!

On this memorable day, it is good to review the past and describe the current situation so that we may look to the future of this country which is dear to us."

Thus, we think it appropriate to list the revolution's achievements in only 5 years; in other words, from 17 June 1975 until today. In fact, it is only 4 years because during the first year, we could not truly carry out large-scale productive activities since our efforts were centered on drastically changing all structures: nationalization of the key sectors of the national economy which had been monopolized by foreigners; re-editing the Red Book; printing the new constitution; referendum and elections...etc.

It is a Malagasy tradition to make one's excuses before speaking.

(President Didier Ratsiraka apologized according to the Malagasy formulas before going into the evaluation of these first 5 years of the revolution.)

"The figures only form one aspect; for us, the basic principles are most important: revolution, socialism, respect for truth, justice, fairness, pursuit of friendship, source of unity, fraternity and mutual friendship.

These are, ladies and gentlemen, the forces which impelled us to make the revolution succeed, build a new society where truth, justice and fairness will reign, struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism to eradicate social inequality and oppression in the interest of all Malagasy people and especially, the less fortunate sectors like the unemployed, the workers and farmers.

If we are struggling to make justice, fairness and equality reign internationally, we are endeavoring also to do away with inequality in Madagascar.

If we are struggling against racism in the international arena, we are trying day and night to avoid tribal conflicts here.

We are carrying out the struggle of classes, not tribal struggle. In other words, you do not hold a high-ranking position because of your tribe or wealth, but because of the efforts and dignity you have shown in serving the people. This would only be an illusion if there were not a drastic change in all structures and in peoples' minds.

For this reason, we have democratized and decentralized, to allow each Malagasy to move ahead according to his worth and knowledge, his intelligence and innate gifts. This is equality, social equality and equality of rights, not the erroneous interpretation of some who agitate public opinion.

This is what incited us to destroy the structures of exploitation so that socialist cooperatives and enterprises could be set up.

This is what led us to decentralize so each region could have its place in the sun. If there is no social equality and equality of rights for everyone, if inequities are not eradicated, national unity will not be complete and socialism will be meaningless.

We are eternal socialist, freedom-loving revolutionaries, as I said in the beginning of my speech. So let us first list the country's problems and difficulties. Should we not?

Demagogues, propagandists making baseless criticisms indeed exist. We, too, are not blind, we see things and know how to criticize! But the

spirit and method for making these criticisms are not the same. Some have evil intentions and ask for the impossible. We do not criticize for criticism's sake because we know very well that the spirit is not the same for each human being.

I. What Are the Shortages or Problems Which the Nation Still Faces?

The first problem concerns supplying food even though considerable efforts have been made in this area.

We consider it unacceptable that there is a problem with rice, the staple of the Malagasy people. There are several problems concerning rice:

a) The first problem is inadequate production. Although annual production is 2.25 million tons, only a small amount is hulled by machine which minimizes the result. Indeed, a kg of paddy rice processed by machine produces 650 grams of rice. If it is hulled by hand, only 500 grams are obtained. Also, the Malagasy people eat a lot of rice. We hold the world's rice consumption record--each Malagasy eats between 11 to 15 kg of rice a month.

Moreover, the Malagasy population is growing considerably and there are an estimated 9 million, if not more, inhabitants. Increased rice production has not been able to follow this curve. In 5 years, paddy rice production has only increased by 270,000 tons. If climate problems, cyclones or drought are added to this, it exacerbates this problem.

b) The second difficulty involves transportation which is still imperfect. Consequently, although we import up to 160,000 tons of rice a year--which we stress can satisfy the Malagasy demand very nicely--these amounts do not arrive in time where it is needed. Fianarantsoa, Tananarive and Toliara are most affected by this delay. Our railroad network is quite decrepit and the ports are often unusable: either the entries are blocked or the sea is rough. The arrival of boats from distant places is, moreover, irregular despite our orders placed 1 year in advance.

c) The third problem, which is shameful, concerns some peoples' attitude and this led us to say that the rice did not arrive where it was expected. We are talking about bribes, the black market and rice smuggling. There are reactionaries, selfish individuals and all kinds of saboteurs.

We dare state publicly because many of them are already in prison that civil servants, elected officials and private citizens are among these smugglers.

When it involves elected officials, they are not worthy of the name.

Thus, we will use production and food cooperatives to supply food.

Those who divert various products are saboteurs, enemies of the people, valets of the imperialists and reactionaries. Among these valets and instruments of imperialists are private citizens, civil servants, foreign capitalists, of course, and unfortunately, elected officials. They do not deserve to be called elected officials, but traitors. We must pursue them.

The attitude of these saboteurs is indeed contemptible. If the shortage was just rice because domestic production was still inadequate, we might let it pass. But, at times, there is also a shortage of salt and sugar which we produce in great quantity--we even export them--we cannot tolerate the situation.

I have already stated there are many enemies of the people's struggle. There are also skeptics. As soon as the enemies start rumors about so-called shortages of sugar, salt and soap, well-off individuals hurry to stock up for the family. The quantity sold is no longer adequate and the people are victimized. I appeal to everyone to disregard these rumors because no country in the world, whether it be the United States, France or the USSR can organize food supply efforts if each family stocks up on products by buying 10 times more than is necessary.

I appeal to all socialist federations of the decentralized communities to survey food supplying very closely.

The second problem involves increased prices.

We all know that the price of manufactured goods, merchandise and petroleum which we purchase abroad is very high. We cannot do anything about it because we cannot yet produce locally everything the country needs. However, I believe our turn will come! Unfortunately, there too, we see a black market and illegal increases in the price of products.

We cannot tolerate this and the decentralized communities, the gendarmes, police and even the young S.N. [National Security?] must closely watch the prices of products. May the judges and the economic court tolerate nothing, may they do their duty in all justice because we are fed up with hearing on all sides about the injustices perpetrated by some judges.

May the law not be applied only to the little guys but to anyone who does not respect it.

Let people no longer say: the little guys are only imitating their leaders. If this is so, follow the example I set for you and I say this in all modesty, I do not embezzle public funds, I do not exploit, I do

not take bribes, I am not unworthy, etc.

The third problem involves thievery, bush fires, drugs, alcoholism, etc.

This is a scandal for the nation. I know we are not angels and that nothing is perfect here below. However, we must raise our consciousness and discipline ourselves a little more so that our country will achieve a socialist paradise.

There has been a praiseworthy effort by law enforcement services, the fokonolona and mobile enforcement units and, in certain regions, cattle rustling has been stopped. However, I return to what I already said: the people work in vain if some civil servants or elected officials are the accomplices of cattle rustlers and if the bandits are not punished like all "dahalo".

The fourth problem involves foreign currency.

There are several reasons for this problem.

First, there is the worldwide economic and financial crisis. Developing or poor countries are affected by the problems of the capitalist countries which rule over trade and the international market; they have increased the cost of products they sell us by 14 percent annually.

The petroleum producing countries are also protecting their interests and have increased the price of petroleum. If we take Madagascar as an example, the price of the petroleum we buy has increased more than 100 percent. And it increases every 3 months.

Similarly, our exports have not increased appreciably. The problem this year is that our vanilla harvest has been halved and we have only been able to harvest one-third of our annual clove crop.

The drought in the faritany of Mahajanga where rice production has fallen this year must be added to this.

We are thus obliged to import much more rice and the country has foreign currency problems which the people must know about so that nonessential products will no longer be imported.

There are also some problems in the areas of education, health, highway infrastructure, etc. I hope they will be solved gradually through our efforts.

These are the country's shortcomings and problems. But they will be rectified and solved by the achievements of the revolution.

Will they not?

II. What Are the Revolution's Achievements in Just Five Years?

When we visit a fivondronana, the fivondronana president states that the achievements are so numerous it would take a half-day to list them.

So we say: there are 112 fivondronana in Madagascar and if we had to list here all the revolution's achievements, a week would not be long enough.

Thus, I will only summarise so we can understand and reflect on the efforts made and those still to be made.

If we sum up, here is where we stand. Some projects are a little behind schedule but, in general, I can tell you that the achievements have exceeded the goals of the plan.

In a relatively short time, we have accomplished important things.

Political independence acquired by formerly colonized countries either involves drastic changes leading to a progressive state or does not bring such changes in the people's lives and they remain under the yoke of neocolonialism.

What do we mean by a progressive, revolutionary, socialist country?

Such a country has the following objectives:

- eradication of the colonial, exploitative structures in political, economic, social, cultural and military areas;

- this restructuring must bring advancement and development to the popular masses, especially the proletarian workers and the farmers;

- eradication of inequities and injustice, of social inequalities so that all may free themselves according to their intelligence and innate gifts, their work and efforts, not because of their social origin.

This is what we call equality of rights and class demanded by socialism:

- destruction of the structures of exploitation of one man by another and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism;

- pursuit and defense of national sovereignty and independence and the preservation of the sacred character of the country.

According to our impartial analyses, the Malagasy socialist revolution has endeavored to advance and is advancing day and night in this

straight line.

Is it not?

The clumps of earth plowed under are proof of man's work.

We are going to list briefly the achievements of the revolution.

1. The People's Army

We will begin with the people's army because we are currently celebrating the 20th anniversary of the army and the gendarmerie. I am happy to congratulate the officers, noncommissioned officers, gendarmes and soldiers on their 20th anniversary. And I am grateful to them for their deeds on behalf of the country. The army and the gendarmerie are the cornerstones of the country's defense.

We cannot list here all the work of the people's army and we will only give a few figures.

Here are the current figures about their numbers.

Zandarinarian-pirenena: there were 4,039 gendarmes in 1960. In 1975, 15 years later, there were approximately 5,000 gendarmes. Now, in 1980, there are around 8,000 gendarmes, or an increase in their numbers of approximately 50 percent in 5 years.

The work and duties of the Zandarinarian-pirenena have changed with the national situation.

In the past, the French used the gendarmes as a repressive force: an instrument to catch the old IMF [expansion unknown], to frighten innocent people. At the current stage of the revolution, they exist to protect the people and the revolutionary achievements. Thus, they maintain public order with the police and the army, pursue criminals with the police and chase the dahalo with the fokonolona. They are also educating the people to cut down on crimes and are responsible for traffic and vehicle inspection to decrease the number of traffic accidents.

The gendarmes also train young people called up outside the armed forces and provide their wages (27,000 SN). The budget for these young people amounts to 3.5 billion FMG [Malagasy franc].

We will not, because of time limitations, list here the number of criminals apprehended by the police and gendarmes. But we are going to speak briefly about cattle rustlers. The gendarmes and the soldiers have worked with the fokonolona:

-160 dahalo have been killed;

-130 wounded

In 5 years, 59 dahalo leaders have been killed, among whom were Tsako, Gony, Masomboay, Beravaka, Liva, Bevolo, Tolosa, Remetsobaigna...etc. A total of 80 dahalo leaders have been captured such as Retsibahaka, Petaka, Taimandiagebo, Rakotondrazaka, Kasikety, Lemenabe, Njara, Resonjo, Jangoty, Moha...etc.

The reason for this specific information is unique: although there are gendarmes who accept bribes or who are the accomplices of the dahalo, they nevertheless do not tarnish the shining image of the gendarmerie on the whole because the revolutionary power has confidence in the zandarimariam-pirenena.

We see the same growth and change in the people's army. It is not limited just to the defense of the country and the achievements of the revolution but takes part in national development—agriculture, stock raising, road, bridge and school construction.

For this reason, we have established the developmental staff and OMIPRA [Agricultural Production Military Office], specialized organization for rice, coffee, peanut and vanilla production.

With regard to rice in particular, the army has now begun to develop 100,000 hectares of rice paddies. The development of 20,000 hectares by 1982 in the 6 faritany is planned.

Agriculture is not the only important matter, problems about transporting and harvesting crops have also been solved. For this reason, we established the regiment of the Army Service Corps which has 325 trucks currently and has transported as much as around 60,000 tons of merchandise and crops. Naturally, there is also sea and air (DC 3, Antonov 26, Antonov 12) transportation.

We will not speak any longer of the duties, of the preservation of public order with the gendarmes, police and fokonolona.

In the beginning, in 1960, there were only 1,000 military men of whom 23 were officers.

In 1975, there were at least 10,000 men in the army. Approximately 300 were officers. Currently, the people's army has around 20,000 men of whom more than 600 are officers. In other words, in 5 years, the force in the people's army has increased 100 percent.

But I insist on specifying that:

-first, our soldiers and gendarmes are no longer trained in one country but in several: Korea, Cuba, the USSR, Romania, France, the People's

Republic of China, East Germany...etc;

-second, we are beginning to produce army equipment locally--clothing, belts and shoes. For example, 77,000 pairs of shoes have already been made locally.

It is possible that next year an ammunition factory will be built with our Korean brothers.

-third, importing materiel and weapons is in keeping with our "all points of the compass" foreign policy: Korea, China, the Soviet Union and France.

-fourth, we command the Malagasy people's army, not any other country. This proves our national independence.

Does it not?

There are rumors circulating to the effect that we spend a lot of money to equip the army and gendarmerie. Our answer is simple: these are rumors that the reactionaries, valets of imperialists start. They are not happy because we had thousands of revolvers, rifles, machineguns, several artillery guns, combat tanks and MIG-17 and MIG-21 planes and their mercenary friends can no longer invade us. Moreover, we have weapons, rifles, artillery guns, ammunition, warships and a MIG-17 graciously given by President Kim Il-song. In addition, we have rifles, artillery guns and ammunition graciously given by China. The Soviet Union, for its part, gave a helicopter MI 8, a YAK 40, an Antonov 26, loaned us an Antonov 12 and sold us several combat tanks and 12 MIG 21's at half price. This is the truth: those with malicious intentions are jealous because our people's army is responsible, very capable at present and well equipped.

Is it not?

However, the people's army comes from the people and must be maintained according to the abilities of the Malagasy state and people.

The revolution, too, belongs to the people and the people must defend it.

Imperialism at present almost never uses direct force as in Vietnam, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, but manoeuvres indirectly to meddle in the domestic affairs of developing countries and especially, to sabotage progressive countries.

For this reason, we emphatically stress the fact that a responsible, progressive people, with the people's army, the police and youth called up in or outside the armed forces is the vital, unbeatable force which can destroy all enemies, whether they are invaders, imperialists or

reactionaries.

For this reason, the revolutionary power has expended great efforts for the well-being of this people.

We have not, however, forgotten the veterans of 1947 who started this struggle for liberation; we have set aside 100 million FMG for them.

2. Ministry of the Interior

Our island is immense and we had to decentralize by means of the socialist fokonolona. We are continually making progress so that gradually the decentralized communities are taking over the powers in all areas, most especially the economic area.

This is the reason for the budget and financial revenue reforms approved by the People's National Assembly.

This is the reason for the subsidy of 30 million per fivondronana and 1 million per firaisana.

This is the reason we are trying to equip the communities--10 million for firaisana buildings.

From 1977 to 1979, 85 vehicles were given to the communities. This year already, 42 husking machines have been distributed.

Warehouses, trucks, tractors and plows have also been allocated.

As for public order, we have already praised and we praise the work of the security commissions, public order commissions, mobile enforcement units, etc...which collaborate with the military, gendarmes and police. The police, let us remember, have a school and a new headquarters.

Finally, aid to disaster victims through the emergency aid fund should not be minimized.

3. Minister of Population and Social Affairs

In the interests of the preservation and well-being of the people, we established this ministry to care for the unemployed, women, children, the old and to be in charge of the literacy program.

Construction of buildings, sewing centers, day care centers, community villages, cooperatives and pre-cooperatives, warehouses, providing various kinds of equipment, husking machines, fishing boats, sewing machines, supplying water, etc...have cost 350 million FMGs and the effort and struggle continue.

4. Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education

The achievements in this area are the most substantial made by the Malagasy Socialist Revolution.

In the Red Book I said that 1 million Malagasy children should be in school in 3 years, now I can solemnly state we have surpassed this objective by a wide margin in 1979.

Therefore, we are particularly proud of the decentralized communities which worked with the revolutionary organizations so that now there are primary and secondary schools all over the island.

The number of EEBs [primary school teachers] now is almost 10,000. In 1975, there were 10 teacher training centers and today there are 30 which have graduated 11,000 teachers.

Because of this immense effort, regions which never saw schools have them now.

There were 123 CEGs [Secondary General Education Schools] in 1975 and 471 today.

The number of high schools could be counted on 10 fingers in 1960. There were 25 in 1975 and 49 today, plus 8 technical high schools.

There were a total of 53,400 students in general secondary education (T.9, T.8, T.7, T.6) in 1975 as compared with 133,500 in 1980.

In secondary education (second year until graduation), there were 14,000 in 1975 as compared with 30,000 today.

The investment credit set aside to finance this effort was 398 million in 1976 compared with more than 3 billion today. Operating expenses were 10.35 billion in 1975 as compared with 22.6 billion today.

Will anyone dare to maintain that Malagasy socialism has not produced positive results for the people?

This immense effort has been made, as I have said, because the nation's future rests with the children and the youth now being trained who will later manage national affairs.

For this reason, we reformed education. It should be pointed out, for example, that there was a slight lowering in the level of studies in the classes just prior to graduation. This is a result of the democratization because the number of teachers and equipment could not

keep pace with that of the students. However, we believe that gradually, the level of the Malagasy high school graduate will rise. Here is proof: generally, a Malagasy student abroad is at the head of the class if he is compared with students from developing countries.

We are progressively raising this level and the Malagasy student will have nothing to be ashamed of in front of other students.

Finally, we want to mention that, for the first time, an ordinance on private schools is in effect in Madagascar.

5. Higher Education

The Malagasy people demanded decentralization and we did it; we can state without equivocation this unique effort was carried out in a short time.

This was a unique effort in several ways and there are various opinions about it, some approaching denigration. Fortunately, many approve because they know the truth. It is true and we are proud that the construction of the CURs [Regional University Campuses] cost 30 million and was accomplished in a very short time.

Why was that? I beg your pardon, but I am not in the habit of criticizing predecessors. But in my opinion, the gradual construction of CURs by faritany, according to the increase in population and students should have begun 10 years earlier.

This is the reason we are already thinking of the year 2000: the construction of 20,000 residences a year, the construction of CEGs (general education centers) in each firaisana, of high schools in each fivondronana, the expansion of rice cultivation, etc.

This is what happened. In 1975, there were around 10,000 university students. Since 1972, the University of Tananarive has not been able to accept all students who applied.

We then inherited mistakes. Due to the efforts of the revolutionary power in decentralization, democratization and socialization, there will be 30,000 students this year. If we had not used conventional and prefabricated buildings, we could never have done it.

Moreover, we are using this technique for most of our buildings.

In Cuba, for example, prefabricated houses were still standing after a tornado last year. This type of construction is not expensive, is durable and will be solidly established when our factories make prefabricated materials locally.

Now it is still expensive because we are importing prefabricated materials.

However, you critics should know that it is on credit. If we had not done it, because of this poor inheritance which I received, we would have been obliged to pay cash for all necessary equipment, furniture, electricity and sinks for all these CUREs if we had only used the conventional construction methods.

Moreover, it should be pointed out that there are traditional capitalist enterprises which sell at the same price as the prefabs cost.

Finally, there were not enough construction firms and the authorities had to look elsewhere.

It should not be forgotten that in 1974, there were 3,000 university graduates and in 1979, there were 12,000. In 1974, 36 percent of the students held scholarships, in 1979 their number rose to 60 percent.

Everything must be reformed gradually and fairly, but we hope that parents, teachers and especially students are aware of and deserve this great effort made by the revolutionary power.

A unique effort has also been made in requesting foreign teachers (French, Soviets, Romanians, Poles, Swiss...) and training or repatriation of Malagasy teachers.

In 1976, there were 167 native teachers, this year there are 411. Housing must be constructed for them.

We will no longer insist on the last effort because it involves equipment for our universities imported from various countries.

In conclusion about these unique efforts, I insist on emphasizing and reminding ourselves that the greatest treasure is man. If we do not think right now about our children's future, history will not forgive us. If our successors are successful in completing socialism, we will achieve a socialist paradise.

Is that not so?

If we wish to speak about the people's well-being, education and health cannot be separated.

6. Ministry of Public Health

Keep always in mind the objective of socialist power—preservation of the popular masses, equality between the urban and rural worlds. If we wish to promote the democratic, socialist economy, we must have a people healthy in mind and body.

Thus, we have tried to equip and improve the public health organization.

More than 5 billion has been spent to equip and train personnel in the past 5 years, with 7 billion spent on medicine.

We have graduated 79 doctors who received state diplomas, 836 nurses and state midwives, 100 public health aids and 1,000 with first aid training.

It would take too long to list here all achievements. But we are going to mention the cancer therapy unit at Befelatanana to treat cancer, the construction or expansion of the hospitals at Toamasina, Antsohihy, Marovoay, Mahitsy, Vatomandry, Ambovombe and Tolagnaro; surgical facilities at Maintirano, Ambatofinandrahana and Bezaha; maternity wards at Itaosy and Anosy; medical-social training centers at Mahajanga, Fianarantsoa, Toamasina, Antsiranana and Toliara; improvement or expansion of the hydropathic center at Antsirabe, the hospitals of Toliara, Ivohibe and Morandava and the centers of several firaisana.

Here are projects to be carried out or already underway: improvements at Befelatanana, pharmaceutical production center with the Chinese at Tananarive; surgical facility at Maroantsetra and centers in the firaisana or the Fivondronana; 14 first aid stations, 7 nurses stations, 23 maternity wards and 487 centers for first aid training.

If we add the achievements of the other ministries--posts, information, labor, arts, youth, justice, etc, it seems that our social achievements are many and that provokes criticism. However, the ruling power is socialist and therefore must think about the people's well-being.

We have already made a considerable effort about telephones, radio and television. Direct telecommunication lines linking Tananarive-Fianarantsoa-Ihosy-Toliara will be completed next year; Fianarantsoa will have television this month; Toliara and Mahajanga, in 1982. Construction of a direct telecommunications network linking Fianarantsoa-Manakara-Mananjary-Vohipeno-Farafangana-Vangaindrano-Tolagnaro-Toliara will begin this year and be completed in 1982.

The direct telephone network between Tananarive-Toamasina-Antsiranana, as we know, was completed in 1977, as was the one between Tananarive and Mahajanga.

We are modernizing the decrepit Tananarive telephone exchange. There were approximately 14,000 main telephone stations hooked up in 1975 as compared with more than 18,500 in 1979.

Much money has been spent for social matters but much more has been spent and will be spent in the economic area: supplying food, agriculture, public works and industry.

Let the dog bark: the caravan moves on; a dog barks not because he is strong but because he is afraid.

Is that not true?

III. What Are the Achievements and Projects in the Economic Areas?

Agriculture and stock raising whose products feed the population, by being processed by industry or by providing exports for foreign currency, form the base of our economy. In other words, agriculture and stock raising, supplying food, trade, industry, transportation, roads and public works are complementary.

7. Ministry of Agriculture

We have already said that the projects to cultivate 100,000 hectares of rice are now underway, with the FAP [People's Armed Forces] taking part in this operation through the intermediary of OMIPRA and the Ministry of Agriculture.

We also know that great efforts have been made about irrigation projects- 20,000 hectares are the goal for the first years and 11,000 hectares are already under irrigation. Small dams and irrigation canals are also operating. The fokonolona, the government and the EEC are responsible. Initially, only the faritany of Fianarantsoa, Tananarive and Toliara are served but other faritany will also benefit through Lome II beginning next year. We hope to have 45,000 hectares under irrigation through this project.

Work to reclaim rice fields has likewise required the allocation of the sum of 1.3 billion last year but this did not cause a great uproar. Through such an operation, more than 46,000 hectares of rice fields have been reclaimed. Other projects to cultivate 4,500 hectares of rice fields have also been done with the aid of the BAD [African Development Bank], still others with community participation and some foreign countries. For example, we are working with West Germany to reclaim 6,000 hectares in the Betsiboka areas.

Finally, work to cultivate 20,000 hectares in each firaisana is beginning and the revolutionary power is granting 1 million in aid for this project.

The formation of production and agriculture cooperatives is also being encouraged; only those which work effectively are being helped, despite certain gossips who say Ratsiraka is buying the peasants. This is not important, the reactionary capitalists are not happy about the formation of cooperatives because it hinders their exploitation and their selfishness.

According to statistics in our possession, the areas of rice cultivated have increased by 100,000 hectares in the last 4 years (1975-1979) and the yield amounts to 270,000 tons. Traditional farming methods have not achieved the results desired, which is why the revolutionary power is encouraging peasant producers to grow cash crops; to do this, we decided to set up two fertilizer factories. The first, ZEREN, which required an investment of 15 billion at Toamasina is expected to produce 100,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer a year. The other, a vegetable fertilizer factory at Amboasary-Sud, is called ZEMA and is starting up at a cost of 1.5 billion. One objective continues to be increased use of tractors. We have received free of charge 100 from the Algerians and 200 from the Soviets. We purchased 1,000 tractors from the USSR.

A factory to manufacture farm equipment like TOLY is already in operation at Toliara, there is another one at Maintirano, while the Farafangana, Sakay, Ambatondrazaka and Ambanjaka factories will be in operation in a short time. The Malagasy population will be 17 million in the year 2000, which means not only enormous efforts to reclaim rice fields, but also to modernize farming to increase the per hectare yield, to mechanize and to irrigate.

That will not be enough to encourage the peasants to produce a great deal, so the price of products must be increased in a reasonable manner according to the ability of the national economy because equipment and energy are very expensive. This is the reason we have always insisted on increasing the peasant producers' selling price. Examples:

In 1975, the price of coffee was 165 francs a kg at the purchasing center. In 1980, it is 215 francs; in other words, an increase of more than 43 percent.

-Cloves in 1975 were 240 francs a kg; in 1980, they are 315 francs, a 23 percent increase.

-Vanilla in 1975 was 240 francs a kg; in 1980, they sell for 600 francs, a 150 percent increase.

-Sugar cane in 1975 sold for 3,380 francs a ton; in 1980, it sells for 4,800 to 5,000 francs a ton, an increase of 150 percent.

-Peanuts in 1975 were 35 francs a kg; in 1980, they sell for 55 francs a kg, a 57 percent increase.

-Cotton in 1975 sold for 70 francs (Acala) a kg; in 1980, it sells for 95 francs, a 35 percent increase.

-Cotton in 1975 sold for 66 francs (Stoneville); in 1980, it sells for

90.8 francs, a 37 percent increase.

We are about to begin building a third factory, SUMATEX, at Toliara. Thus we must increase cotton production. Consequently, even though the price of a kg of cotton was increased 4 FMG last year, we decided to increase it another 4 FMG, taking into consideration the peasants' wishes and the reports I received. In other words, a kg of Acala is 99 FMG and a kg of Stoneville is 94.8 FMG, an increase of 38 percent over the 1975 price.

The price of paddy rice was 25 FMG in 1975 and is 35 to 41 FMG currently. It will be increased another 5 FMG, which makes it 46 FMG a kg, according to the quality of the rice. This is a 68 percent increase over the 1975 price.

Everyone must be satisfied about white rice; in other words, protect both the interests of the peasant producers and the consumers with these two objectives to be achieved:

First: do away with bribes and the black market which still flourish in the small fivondronana because dishonest people even dare to sell to the "kapoaka" SINPA rice as if it were hulled rice. Henceforth, the only rice which the peasant-seller can prove he truly grew can be sold to the kapoaka.

Second: increase slightly the price of hulled rice while selling it at a slightly reduced price in the market to protect the consumers.

Since the studies on standardization and the measures to abolish the black market have not been completed, I cannot now state the definitive price of rice for the consumers, this is all the more so because the Fanjakana make up the difference between the price of the producers and that of consumers. Whatever it is, the consumers can be sure these prices will not exceed the 1974-1975 prices; they could even be lower than the latter.

Wages of employees in the private sector will be increased according to the means of the national economy in general, which is the same as saying that the minimum wage will be 11,700 FMG (MI laborer, agricultural sector) and 11,491 FMG (MI laborer, non-agricultural sector). In other words, the wages of workers will be increased 8 to 10 percent, some wages may even be increased 15 percent over the minimum wage.

Retirees' pensions will also be increased, so the old "ray aman-dreny" will thus not lose hope.

[20 Jun 60, p 4]

[Text] We should no longer import cooking oil in 1982-83. To accomplish this, we have made great efforts on the coconut plantation at Sambava where new factories will be built in the future, in building a palm oil factory, SOMAPALM, at Toamasina and in cultivating soybeans on 250,000 hectares, if this can be done.

Since soybeans can be processed into oil meeting nutritional requirements, we will construct such plants in the faritany of Tananarive, Fianarantsoa and Antsiranana to begin and others may be built at Toamasina and Mahajanga. Soybeans can also provide milk identical to cow's milk, so butter, cheese and provisions can be made from it.

The first central dairy is expected to be built at Ambatolampy. Speaking of other products, we should mention that feasibility studies are now being made about a plant to produce instant coffee at Mananjary. Coffee roasting plants are scheduled to open next year at Manakara, Ambanja and Toamasina.

A chocolate and candy factory will be built at Ambanja to use the cocoa crop.

Tanneries will also be built at Antsiranana, Ambositra and Morondava. Centers to improve zebu raising will be set up at Ihosy and Vohemar. Factories to produce alcohol from sugar cane will be set up at Ambilobe and Namakia, and the Italians are doing studies about producing alcohol from manioc. Such a factory would be built on the Cote Est. A sixth sugar refinery is now being built at Morondava with Chinese help. Pineapple factories which will supply us with alcohol, whiskey, wine and vinegar will be set up at Sambava and Antalaha. At least 8 billion will be invested.

You understand from this that agriculture and stockraising are complementary. We are trying to grow Robusta and Arabica coffee for export. Robusta is grown on the Cote Est; Arabica, on the Hauts Plateaux: Fianarantsoa, Tananarive and Mahajanga.

We say to you that if the results exceed the plan, they will still be continued. That is why reactionaries say Ratsiraka is dreaming. This is unimportant, reality will be seen on awakening. Our faith is not at all a dream but specific acts and reveries which will take shape!

I want to emphasize this: we must produce a great deal and in good quality to become a strong, prosperous, socialist, able nation. Madagascar will be among the great powers before the year 2000. Will it not?

8. Ministry of Transportation and Food Supplying

Let us list the achievements. This is what has been done in the

transportation sector since 1975.

-Maritime transportation: the ships Joseph Rami and Vatsy have a capacity of 150 and 250 tons; other medium size ships are Vatsy I - 500 tons, Vatsy III and Vatsy IV - 1,000 tons each.

-The ships Onilahy and Onibe are each 5,000 tons; the Mahajanga, 16,000 tons. One petroleum tanker, the Tsairoro, is 6,500 tons.

-Air transportation: we have a Boeing 747 and an HS 748; the first has already been delivered, the second will come at the end of the year.

-Railroad transportation: Modernization of one section of the Antananarivo-Toamasina-Moravanga-Lac Alaotra railroads involved investments of approximately 1 billion.

- Purchase of 5 locomotives
- Purchase of 15 passenger coaches
- Purchase of 35 freight cars
- Purchase of 57 flat cars for ore
- Purchase of 24 tank cars and 49 tank trucks.

I have already mentioned on the subject of vehicles that 325 trucks were placed at the FAP's disposal to transport goods. As for government-sponsored transportation, I would like to point out that the FIBATA, FIMA and TRANS-SEPT buses are quite numerous. Some 50 additional trucks will arrive following an agreement signed with West Germany in May. We have purchased 1,000 from East Germany to transport goods. We can say firmly that an unparalleled effort has been made in this sector in a short time. However, all this will be in vain unless each citizen is responsible. Let us all be vigilant to outwit the sordid manoeuvres of saboteurs.

9. Ministry of Public Works

It is obvious that this department is closely connected to the Ministry of Transportation and Food Supplying. I well know that good roads are one of the principal, legitimate aspirations of people in every country; for this reason, the effort made for this purpose passes unnoticed. For this reason we have insisted on inaugurating a bridge built this year.

I am going to give you some figures to help you realize what has been done in the last 5 years--5 billion FMG have been spent to maintain highways and 6.2 billion FMG, to repave or repair roads. Examples: Antsiraviana to Manandona, Ampilobe to Antsiranana, the causeway at Tsaramandroso. A total of 62 kms of roadbed were repaired at Toliara.

Here is a list of new roads or improvements:

The sum of 21.5 billion was spent to build a 735 km road. Examples: Miandrivazo to Malaisbandy, Ivato to Ambatofinandrahana, Antsirabe to Miandrivazo, Arivonimamo to Analavory.

Other roads are being considered:

Mahajanga to Maintirano, Soanierana to Ivongo, Maroantsetra and Antalaha.

Resurfacing other roads has been made possible by borrowing abroad and with the help of the FNDE [National Development and Equipment Fund]. This loan amounts to 28.6 billion FMG. Examples:

The sum of 1.8 billion for the Fenoarivo-Atsinanana-Soanierana-Ivongo road from Kuwait;

The sum of 7 billion for the Moramanga to Toamasina road from the People's Republic of China;

The sum of 1.24 billion for the Tsiroanomandidy to Maintirano road from BADEA [Arab Bank for African Economic Development];

The sum of 2.8 billion for the Antsahabe to Bealanana road from the ADB [African Development Bank];

The sum of 2.8 billion for the Ihosy-Sakaraha road from West Germany;

The sum of 375 million for the roads to Vakinankaratra from Norad (Norwegians);

The sum of 5 billion for the Manakara to Irondro road from the EEC (EDF [European Development Fund]);

The FNDE is spending 7.6 billion to participate in financing all these projects.

Some 62 bridges measuring 5,522 meters were built at a cost of 8.5 billion. The following bridges are scheduled to be built: Isesy - Vohemar - Ambanja - Antsohihy - Tolagnaro, Vangaindrano.

The project to build 20,000 residences a year will begin this year and a factory to make prefabs will be built in each faritany. If all this is achieved and I am sure it will, we will have beautiful, comfortable houses where the Malagasy people can live in happiness.

IV. What are the Facts about Economic Development, Industry and Mineral Wealth?

Our economic policy in effect since 1975 aims toward socialist, independent, democratic Malagasy development. Those with evil intentions spread false statements that the nationalizations were unnecessary or that they have not brought about progress for the masses.

Why did we nationalize?

First: if we had not nationalized, the economy would still be managed by foreigners to this day.

Second: all profits made would be repatriated and only crumbs would be left for us.

Third: If they had invested 10 million FMG in the past, 20 years later, they could send home 30 to 50 billion in profits. In other words, our wealth and the sweat of Malagasy workers help the expansion of the economy of other countries. This is exploitation, this is colonization! We did away with all that by nationalizing the big companies which hold the key to our economic development.

What has been the impact of nationalization on the country?

First: all benefits achieved following nationalization have been used locally to develop the country although there were some inevitable difficulties.

Second: even if we say that the managers of these companies receive substantial salaries, they are nothing in comparison with those foreigners would receive in their place--they only earn one-fourth or one-fifth as much as their predecessors.

Third: a) With the profits earned following nationalization, we were able to lower the price of a kg of white rice to 55 FMG, not 65 FMG as in 1974 and still increase the peasants' selling price.

b) This policy of nationalization has enabled us to keep down the price of refined petroleum in Madagascar. Although the price of petroleum has increased every 3 months, we have tried not to follow such a hike.

Since 1975, the price of imported petroleum has tripled: a barrel cost \$11.20 in 1975 and now costs \$33.00. It has increased 15 times, while the price of petroleum at home has only been increased twice. SOLIMA [Malagasy Petroleum Company] is losing 350 million a month.

On one hand, we have already increased the wages and the peasants' selling price. Although that does not please everyone, we say: it is only the gossips who are not afraid of the "today" and who dare to say that nationalization does not benefit us.

If we look at the figures, 44 companies are currently 100 percent nationalized, they have 22 billion in capital; in 38 companies, the state owns from 51 to 91 percent of the shares and in 15 companies, the state owns from 33 to 51 percent. Since 1975, the assets and the cashflow of these state companies have all increased even though there was an inevitable period of adjustment. The revolutionary power has

criticized and changed the work methods of these state companies because the truth is the revolution and also because the situation must always evolve. However, some western newspapers have interpreted this as a failure of socialist enterprises. Moreover, the western press only speaks of Madagascar to intensify tribalism!

We dare state publicly that successes have been achieved although there were some problems in business matters. I will give some examples in this regard: in 1974-1975, foreign petroleum companies had turnovers of approximately 12 to 13 billion, SOLIMA which took their place currently makes 50 billion and all managers are Malagasy; the assets were 21 billion and the cashflow was 1.5 billion in 1979.

MOBO [expansion unknown] which replaced the Marseillaise Company is, moreover, one of the largest state companies, hence, the most difficult to administer; it had 9.62 billion in assets in 1975 and 19.976 billion in 1979; its cashflow was 1.238 billion in 1975 and it amounted to 3.172 billion in 1979. The same is true for COROI [Bank of Commerce and Representation for the Indian Ocean]: its assets were 4.5 billion in 1975; 11 billion in 1979. Its cashflow which was previously 400 million increased to 1.2 billion in 1979.

SICE [expansion unknown] had assets of 3 billion in the past and 10 billion in 1979. Its cashflow was 266 million previously, more than 1 billion in 1979.

SOTEMA [Majunga Textile Company] had a turnover of 6.5 billion in 1975 and this state company is currently making more than 17.744 billion, etc. The banks and insurance companies continue to make profits. The BNI [National Bank for Industrial Development] made 622 million in profits in 1977 and 1.915 billion in 1979, after payment of taxes.

The Trade Bank made 533 million in profits before paying taxes in 1978. The insurance companies made double, even triple.

OMNIS [National Military Office for Strategic Industries] which we have just set up is efficiently beginning to prospect for oil. We will see results in the course of the explorations. Uranium prospecting is currently promising.

Now, I am happy to tell you that only one place tested may supply us with more than 2,000 tons of uranium oxide.

Critics call us dreamers. Are the results listed dreams? But let us continue to announce the results or possible results of these dreams: the Namorona Dam will be completed this year; we dreamed about this (4.3 billion invested) with Japanese assistance.

The gigantic Andekaleka Dam will also be completed in 1982; a 30 billion investment, it will make possible the electrification of the faritany of Toamasina and Tananarive and will process chromium into ferro-chromium in 1983 (20 billion). Because of this dam, a steel mill costing 29 billion can be built at Moramanga. It will make nickel mining possible; an agreement on a 25 billion investment was signed last May with the Koreans.

The SUMATEX factory is under construction in Toliara, a 7 billion investment; the expansion of SOTEMA is completed.

The construction of a cement factory costing 4.5 billion at Antsirabe is also underway; there will also be a flour mill, KOBAMA, at Antsirabe, a 2.5 billion investment, and an oil from soybean processing plant, a 4 billion investment, called MAMISOA. The construction of two cement plants to produce a projected 1 million tons is planned.

Another cement factory will be built at Soalara-Toliara which will produce 500,000 to 1 million tons annually. Factories to make bulbs, faucets and electrical equipment will also be built in Tananarive and Antsiranana, a 3 billion FMG investment. The Nossi-Be, Brickaville and Morondava sugar refineries are currently being expanded; there will be drug supply houses at Fianarantsoa and Tananarivo. Factories to produce manioc alcohol will be built at the Cote Est in the faritany of Fianarantsoa, Toamasina and Antsiranana.

The Mahatsiatra paper mill will require a 12 billion investment. The instant coffee factory at Mananjary will be in operation in 1980-1981. There will also be a brewery at Toamasina costing 3.42 billion.

Coal mining in Sakoa will begin in late 1980 or early 1981. This large-scale project calls for the construction of a new port at Toliara and a railroad to transport the coal. This project needs an investment of up to 47 billion.

In each faritany, there will be a poultry processing plant. There will also be plants for making ceramics, plates, sinks, building materials, etc.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are some of our dreams, dreams which we are going to carry out. May we have a long life to witness this.

These are a few examples, I say, but many other projects will be implemented which cannot all be listed because of time considerations. Zebu and pig raising, growing cereals, expansion of the glass factory, construction of factories to make plastic gunny sacks, a fish processing plant, iron mining in Soalala, etc, all this for the social-economic development of the country.

The imperialists are well aware that if we complete all these projects, socialist paradise will not be far off. Thus, they are at bay and work to sabotage them.

V. Foreign Policy

Our foreign policy is primarily based on the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. Everything we have listed is the result of the "all points of the compass" policy of the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar]. We have relations with western and eastern countries to develop our dear country. We are not isolated in the Indian Ocean because we work hand in hand with the progressive, freedom-loving countries of the world.

The progressive, revolutionary Malagasy people has supported and still supports the revolutions in the world, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America or the Middle East. It also unconditionally supports the struggle of countries still dominated by imperialism, colonialism and racism. Consequently, we solemnly reaffirm our support for the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and we condemn the puppet government of the American imperialists in South Korea, a totalitarian, criminal government which unthinkingly kills progressive militants demanding liberty and democracy. We demand the immediate withdrawal of American armies stationed in South Korea.

We pledge support and unconditional aid for the Saharan people so that they may regain their complete independence, so that the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] may become a full member of the OAU.

We pledge unconditional support and aid to the Palestinian people so that they will recover their sovereignty and independence in their country still occupied by racist Jews.

We pledge unconditional support and aid for the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

We must struggle for equality, justice, fairness and peace because this is the reason we are revolutionaries.

We must be vigilant because universal peace is currently threatened especially in the Indian Ocean area. We demand unceasingly that the Indian Ocean be a zone of peace. We are concerned about the ever-growing militarization at the Diego-Garcia base, in the Persian Gulf (Middle East) and in Iran. Madagascar is a socialist, progressive, non-aligned country. It has a responsibility to assume in the southwest Indian Ocean.

So that the call for peace may not be in vain, the RDM recommends:

-That the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean be always kept informed of all peace proposals. To make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, we urge that an international conference be held at Tananarive for this purpose before late 1981.

-The militarization is justified by the so-called defense of the oil tankers which cross the Indian Ocean. Since the fleets of the great powers are already here, Western European countries are also thinking of sending navies there supposedly to "protect their oil tankers."

Therefore, we invite all great powers, the United States, Western Europe, the USSR, the People's Republic of China, Japan and member states of the non-aligned movement as well as all countries bordering on the Indian Ocean to hold a conference in Tananarive in late 1981 or 1982 at the latest, to study the following:

1. Proposal of a protocol of agreement on the security of oil tankers crossing this zone. Then, there will be no need to send warships.
2. Reduce naval units stationed in the Indian Ocean.
3. Remove all strategic bases.
4. Transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

We are most concerned about all this, hence it is logical that this conference should be held in our capital, if they wish, but not in Europe or the United States.

Progressive and freedom-loving Malagasy people,

The revolution and socialism are like the sun which rises in the morning: they do not destroy everything but progress by stages.

Although the revolution began in the east, its appearance is quite different in Madagascar as elsewhere. In other words, our socialism in Madagascar has its personality. Socialist Madagascar needs independent, sovereign development.

Malagasy socialism calls for peace, liberty, equality and justice so that the Malagasy people may live in happiness.

During this solemn celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, we consider it our duty and an honor to express all our congratulations to the Malagasy people from whom we have sprung and who have given us their complete trust.

May the Malagasy Socialist Revolution be like a rocky mountain which is never washed away by torrential rains. May it be like a mountain never hidden by the clouds, never brought low. May it be like the sun and the moon which always illuminate the land and chase the shadows so everyone is happy! Should it not be so?

May we be permanently lucid in our search for ideas to bring progress to our dear country. May we unite once again in everything we undertake to find truth, judge the guilty and seek fairness!

Long live the Malagasy Socialist Revolution!

Long live the Malagasy Democratic Republic which is progressive, progress- and freedom-loving, independent, socialist, continually evolving and never subservient!"

[Free translation by the MADAGASCAR MATIN Staff]

9479

CSO: 4400

COMMENTS ON MACHEL WARNING ABOUT AFRICAN IMPERIALISM

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 509, 13 Jul 80 pp 40-41

[Text] The address delivered by President Samora Machel at the 17th OAU Summit triggered an irreversible debate of essential importance to Africa.

The question which President Samora Machel posed at the Summit, with exemplary clarity and candor, was still taboo: how to deal with African colonialism?

In order to deal with it, one must first recognize its existence and identify it. That is where the taboo began.

For historical reasons, the traditional colonialism was essentially European (because it developed with capitalism, and the latter was born in Europe). Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy, the countries which divided among themselves not only Africa, but Asia and America as well, are European countries.

But it would be extremely hazardous to liberty, peace and social progress on our continent to allow the notion that colonialism can only come from outside Africa to become entrenched. The African colonialist must be pointed out and exposed with the same indignation and the same accusing force.

The debate at the 17th OAU Summit, started by President Samora Machel, broke the taboo, destroying the relative complacency which has surrounded Moroccan colonialism since the Port Louis Summit in 1976.

It must be said that the clearness of the charge caused great agitation in the OAU. It is always difficult and painful to scratch the wound that is in our flesh. As President Samora Machel remarked, it is always distressing to accuse a country which we have been used to considering our brother.

It was with amazement that many delegations heard Morocco defended on the basis of the claim that the principal contradiction on our continent is the one bringing our peoples in conflict with imperialism. This is obviously true; but colonialist Morocco, expansionist Morocco, Morocco which is occupying SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] territory and massacring the

Saharan people is an integral part of imperialism. Africa's contradiction with Morocco is part of the principal contradiction and not, as was theorized, a secondary contradiction. Those who theorize thusly also think that colonialism has a race, and that imperialism has a color and a continent of its own....

At the OAU, one heard the liberation movement described with terms such as "bandits", "terrorists" and "agents in the pay of foreigners." On the subject of colonialism, one heard mention made of "historical rights." It was then that the obnoxious shades of Salazar and Caetano traversed the hall. Those were the terms that we heard 6 years ago in Mozambique, the same colonialist arguments.

However, the majority of African countries managed to face with great dignity and courage this test of loyalty to the OAU's principles of liberty and independence, and involvement in the task of the total liberation of Africa from the clutches of colonialism.

The other major point that this issue necessarily brought up was that of the African countries' unity. Even before the opening of the Summit, Morocco had threatened to withdraw from the OAU in the event that the SDAR were admitted. This threat still remained. And, behind the scenes, the significance of the statement that was circulating to the effect that the decision to admit the SDAR would lead to a break-off from the OAU was evident.

But how can unity be allowed to become the object of blackmail? And what would be the origin of the blackmail? None of the countries which overtly upheld the just cause of the Saharan people made any threat of withdrawing, and yet they constitute the majority of OAU members. Hence, it was quite clear that the one making the threat was not attempting to uphold the OAU's unity, but rather to force a unity without principles as barter for the independence of a people.

What unites the African peoples is the struggle against colonialism. Therefore, to denounce Morocco is to preserve and reinforce the unity of the OAU.

The OAU's unity will always be reinforced by a confrontation with colonialism, just as it will inevitably be weakened by a commitment to colonialism. On the day when the OAU agrees to protect a colonial status because an African country is involved, on the day when the OAU accepts the right to expansionism because an African country is involved, the seeds of distrust and division will be definitively sown among the nations of our continent. The OAU itself could not survive for very long if such seeds should germinate.

Unity can only be defended by upholding the principles on which it is based, by upholding them intransigently. This was the correct action taken by the majority of the nations in the Organization, when they countered Moroccan

imperialism by deciding to admit the SDAR into the OAU. It is with this kind of courage and steadfastness that unity is preserved.

The results were decisive.

Morocco remained isolated. Even among the countries which did not come out in favor of the admission of the SDAR none appeared to defend Moroccan colonialism overtly. What they did was attempt to perpetuate the taboo, to postpone the debate and to delay a definitive confrontation.

The process of admitting the SDAR is irreversible.

Morocco itself was forced to renege on its positions, and to vote for a resolution in which it agreed to negotiate with the POLISARIO Front, despite the fact that, a few hours earlier, it had reaffirmed its "absolute, definitive" refusal to do so.

These results are not a victory for the SDAR alone. The Saharan people are winning that daily in the armed struggle against the invader. But, sooner or later, that victory will include their entire country, through liberation, and it will enter the OAU through the liberation that has been achieved.

These results are essentially a victory for the OAU itself, an OAU victory over hesitation and compromise, an OAU victory in the defense of its principles, and its loyalty to the liberation of Africa, in the defense of its unity.

2909

CSO: 4401

NEW SUPPLY SYSTEM TO BE INSTITUTED IN MAPUTO

Explanation Provided

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] At a meeting held late in the afternoon of the day before yesterday, the minister of security and chairman of the Supply Coordinating Council submitted to representatives of various entities an important document explaining the new supply system for the city of Maputo, the reasons which prompted its creation and the way in which it will operate.

This document, which also discusses some of the preliminary work done to make the implementation of the new system possible, was studied by individuals associated with various party and state entities and democratic mass organizations from the nation's capital. This meeting, therefore, made it possible to start creating the essential conditions to enable the population of Maputo to understand the goals of the aforementioned system, so that they may better cooperate in its implementation.

What the New Supply System for the City of Maputo Is

The purpose of the new supply system which is scheduled to go into effect about the end of this year in the nation's capital, and to be extended subsequently to other urban centers in the country, with priority given to Beira and Nampula, is to minimize the problem of the lack of supplies, guaranteeing the population the purchase of a minimal number of basic products essential for its survival. The new supply system is a method for the fair distribution of the essential items which exist, and it can be applied in any part of the country where it may be necessary. The new supply system is by no means the solution to the problem of supplies for the people. It is, rather, a group of temporary measures aimed at creating the conditions that will enable us to definitively solve this fundamental problem throughout the entire country.

Not until our factories reach their installed capacities and our farms are producing to the utmost shall we emerge from the situation in which we find

ourselves. When this happens we shall put an end to this group of measures which comprise this supply system.

Hence, the creation of the new supply system should not be considered the solution to all our supply problems. The new system is only a tool for rationalizing the distribution of items of prime necessity, and a means of detecting bottlenecks, and of giving an incentive for increased production and productivity in various sectors of productive activity.

Supply is not a problem of commerce alone. It is a problem which involves all sectors of our lives on a national scale; and it is, in particular, a problem of production and transportation.

The matter of supply can only be resolved with the active participation of all the party and state entities on all levels of authority. It is a battle which requires the conscious participation of each of our various work sectors, in the factories and in the rural areas.

What Reasons Led to the Creation of This System for Supplies to the People?

As everyone knows, in the latter part of 1976 we witnessed long lines of people waiting to purchase products essential to the population's supplies. We noted an increase in purchasing power and a substantial drop in production and supplies to the people, following our victory over Portuguese capitalist colonialism.

At the same time, there began an illegal sale of products, speculation, hoarding, smuggling and clandestine sales. The people's enemies exploited this crisis situation to foster disorder, lack of discipline, corruption and social instability; crime increased. The dishonest, parasitical and anti-social elements took advantage of this situation to foster lack of discipline and to disorganize production and public services further still. The queues were sites selected by the enemy for spreading rumors and slander, creating disorder and discrediting the democratic people's state and socialism.

Despite the forceful intervention by the party and state to put a stop to this enemy action and the various attempts to minimize the problem of the queues, the main problem (the insufficient production of essential products) and the crisis in supplies to the people still remained. It still remained partly because our production is still below the necessary minimum. It does not measure up to the population's consumption requirements. The available essential goods are distributed in an inequitable manner. Those who have more opportunities, more available time, more friends and more people to seek the products that they need obtain more goods than the others, the laborers, workers, civil servants and employees in general, who are correctly and with discipline discharging their obligations to the society.

It was to eliminate this situation of social injustice that the supreme leadership of the party and state decided to enact a supply system that would be

fair; a supply system aimed at distributing, in a fair manner, the essential products for supplying the people which exist at any time. This supply system is aimed at distributing the essential goods that exist among all families and groups in an equitable fashion: when there is a large supply, everyone receives more; when there is little, everyone receives the little that there is in a fair way.

The new supply system is aimed at eliminating the queues for basic goods, and consequently putting an end to the hoarding, speculation, disorder and illegal trade, and in particular at bringing about social stability and security, a guarantee for supplies to all families and social groups. This new system will afford more efficient control of the supply by the people.

Regulations Published

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 509, 13 Jul 80 pp 20-21

[Text] To guarantee that every family will be able to purchase the products that are essential for its supplies is the goal to be achieved by the new supply system which will be established initially in the city of Maputo, and subsequently extended to other large cities in the country, such as Beira and Nampula.

The new system is not a panacea for resolving the shortage of products, but it is a system for distribution which will insure that every citizen receives his share of the products of prime necessity.

In his speech of 18 March, when analyzing our supply problems, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique said that those problems would not be solved until we increase production and productivity.

The new system will make it possible to put an end to the situation that exists at present, with the long queues. The lines will be shortened and, in many instances, eliminated. But the individual who is covered by the new system will have a guarantee that, when it is his turn to be waited on at the counter, he will be able to buy the products included in the new system. The products which are not included may be purchased as they have been to date.

The Supply Card

A supply card will be issued for each household that completes the questionnaire from the Ministry of Home Trade.

The information contained on the aforementioned query will be entered into a computer and will be processed automatically. It will be the computer itself which will issue the cards which, in addition to the identification of their holders, will also include the size of the family group, and the

number of children under five years of age, and will make it possible to control the amounts received by each consumer during the month.

On the card, there will be an identification of the store and the district in which its holder may receive supplies. Every citizen will, in principle, be linked, for the supply of products included in the new system, with a store in his district or one located as close as possible to his place of residence.

When the cards are distributed, there will be a publication, through the political entities of the districts and commercial establishments, of lists containing the names of the residents who are to be supplied in each one of the stores.

Each card issued will be valid for 6 months, and will allow its holder to purchase the amount to which he is entitled during the period of its validity.

The share to which each family is entitled will be announced at the beginning of each month. The amount of products, all considered of prime necessity, which each individual will receive will be announced at the beginning of each month. Thus, a family consisting of two persons will receive a lesser amount of rationed products than a family of seven will receive.

Establishment of the New Supply System

In addition to the questionnaire to the population, other operations have been started which will insure the establishment of the new supply system.

A survey of the commercial system is under way in the nation's capital. During this first phase, brigades from the Ministry of Home Trade will visit the commercial establishments which sell food products and those of prime necessity for the people's supplies.

This effort will make it possible to find out the number of stores selling food products in the capital, and their exact location, so that a connection can be made between the consumers and the establishments.

The information obtained from both the questionnaire for the population and the survey of the commercial system will be processed automatically by the Data Processing Center, which programmed the computing of the entire system, reducing not only the time, but also the possibility of error and fraud in the issuance of the documents.

1909

CSO: 4401

NEWLY CREATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OBJECTIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The statutes establishing the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, which has been created to foster publicity on exports of our surpluses and imports of essential consumer goods, and to give technical and legal backing to the state and private enterprises engaged in foreign trade in the People's Republic of Mozambique, will be made public shortly.

Comprised of a group of state and private enterprises, with a minimum of 140 productive units, the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce is intended to implement the decisions of the Third Congress of FRELIMO with regard to foreign trade activity. For example, among other tasks, it will be incumbent on this entity to insure more extensive information among the production units on the export and import activities to be carried out by Mozambique, and also to participate in organizing international fairs to publicize our export potential.

Concurrently with this action, it will be the responsibility of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce to organize an advertising and publicity service for our products, through the publication of magazines and catalogs, and also to increase the commercial contacts and operations with all the countries with which the People's Republic of Mozambique has commercial ties.

Following the legal establishment of this entity as an institution, a vast work program will begin, both in internal organization for the Chamber's overall operations, and for the specialized training of its future full-time cadres, as well as projecting the institution abroad, by joining the International Association of Chambers of Commerce.

One of the first activities to be carried out after the legal formation of this institution will be the training of cadres, for which purpose it is planned to send a Mozambican delegation for internship with the similar entity in the Republic of Zimbabwe. Also in this connection, visits have been planned to the German Democratic Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, provided these countries are in a position to receive our members.

Another priority task to be performed very soon will be a survey of the status of the enterprises which are constituent members of the Chamber, for the purpose of determining their production capacity and potential, as well as obtaining other information needed for the Chamber, both for internal and external activities.

Work Already Accomplished

According to reports provided by the vice-president of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, Jaime Levi, during the period between the first meeting for the formation of this entity and its legal institutionalization (yet to be confirmed in the Bulletin of the Republic), provisional surveys were made of some enterprises, also aimed at learning the actual productive status of each unit.

According to that official, the initial work was done in coordination with the FACIM [Maputo International Fair], and proved relatively successful, although the lack of cadres did not allow for the continuation of the project. It was emphasized that, during this phase, the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce has less than 10 members, who are not working here full-time.

1909

CSO: 4401

PEOPLE'S STORES TRANSFERS UNDER STUDY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Work has been in progress for several days in the Ministry of Home Trade on the transfer of the People's Stores establishments and those which have been abandoned (lunchrooms, shoemaker shops, butcher shops, bakeries, barber shops, tailor shops, boutiques and hairdressing salons). The fundamental purpose of this process is to improve the retail system's capacity for activity and, consequently, to help solve the supply problems which are being experienced currently on a national level.

The study and analysis of the requests submitted for the purchase of these commercial establishments are being made by a provincial liquidating committee consisting of seven members, namely, the provincial directors of home trade and the People's Stores Enterprise, and representatives of the government, and the provincial finance, justice and security directorates.

Methodology for the Transfer

The methodology for the transfer is focused on four essential points, namely, the selection of the candidates for purchasing, the legalization of the transfer, the evaluation of the assets to be transferred and the use to be made of the money from the transfers.

In the evaluation of the assets to be transferred, factors such as furnishings and utensils, merchandise and key money (an amount which the future proprietor must pay) are taken into account.

As for the selection of the purchasers of the establishments, only individuals who meet the requirements stipulated in the Law on Private Commerce are accepted. These include, among others, that they must never have been convicted in court for the commission of crimes with a sentence exceeding 2 years in a major prison. To be sure, in this selection preference is given to those who have the best financial and technical qualifications.

Change of Activity

In this process, requests that are intended to change the activity of establishments which are currently operating as lunchrooms, grocery stores, butcher shops and bakeries are not accepted.

The requests for changing the activity of the other types of establishments must be considered on the basis of criteria, taking into account the number of establishments of this kind in comparison with the type that it is intended to set up.

2909

CSO: 4401

AKTUR LOSES MEMBERS TO DTA LABOR PARTY

Progressive Party Leader Dissatisfied

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] DISSATISFACTION in the ranks of Aktur was one of the main reasons that Mr Alex Woodman, leader of the Progressive Party walked over to join the ranks of the Labour Party in the DTA last week.

Mr Woodman told the Advertiser that it had become clear to him that Aktur had no concern for the other ethnic groups in the Territory, and that Aktur's prime concern was for the survival of the Whites disregarding the rights of the other minority groups.

"I had no alternative but to consult the executive committee of the PTP and after discussing the matter at length reached the conclusion that another party or front would have to be found to accommodate me."

It was consequently decided that the only party that could be considered for this was the Labour Party of Mr Joey Julius in the DTA. Mr Woodman said that the Labour Party was the only one where the rights of the Coloureds were catered for and defended, and where the welfare of the Coloureds were

protected within the framework of an organisation.

Aktur, Mr Woodman said, had gravely disappointed him over the last six months. Their policy was completely outdated in a new SWA and "they have travelled so far on that road that they had gone beyond the turning point."

There was only one qualifying factor for the survival of this country, he said and that was for White, Black and Brown to be united in one nation. "We must develop a mutual understanding and trust of one another. Only along these lines can be build a country for the future."

AKTUR Members Join Walk-over

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] THE LABOUR PARTY of SWA under leadership of Mr Joey Julius, Coloured member of the Ministers' Council, has announced that they have received applications from two more former Aktur members to join the Labour Party.

These applications follow shortly after the walk over of

Mr Alex Woodman, leader of the Progressive Turnhalle Party.

The two applicants are Mr W D Hagaman, a former member of Mr Woodman's Progressive Turnhalle Party and Mr Ben Pillay, formerly of the National Christian Democratic party of Mr Hans Rohr.

Mr Pillay told The Advertiser on Friday that he had

spoken to a number of political leaders outside the DTA since his resignation from the NCDP and he could come to no other conclusion than that the DTA was the only party making a positive move towards a peaceful settlement for the Territory.

None of the other parties have done anything to move away from discrimination and after long contemplation he

decided that he would join the Labour Party and the DIA.

I am a strong supporter of the free enterprise system," said Mr. Polay, "and I have also reviewed the economic policies of the various parties. Most of the other parties are inclined towards socialism, which I absolutely abhor and the fact that the Republican Party support a free enterprise system was the final factor in my decision to throw in my weight behind the DIA."

CSO: 4420

USSR SAID TO BE PROCESSING SWA URANIUM DESPITE UN BAN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] UNITED NATIONS: The Soviet Union and the United States are processing Namibian uranium, despite a United Nations ban on purchases of uranium from that country, a witness at a UN hearing on Namibian uranium exports testified on Friday.

Mr Wolff Geisler, of the West German Anti-Apartheid Movement, said uranium mined in Namibia was being processed in Britain, France and the United States and enriched in the Soviet Union and the United States before being turned into reactor fuel.

"The most surprising involvement in the matter," he said, "is that of the USSR, because this country voted in favour of a defence of the UN Council for Namibia, which prohibits the export and processing of natural resources originating from Namibia without the UN Council's consent."

That Council arranged the five days hearing to show the extent of Namibian uranium trade, in violation of the UN rule, aimed at preventing South Africa from "plundering" Namibia's precious natural resource.

Mr Geisler said a high-ranking Iranian politician had told a member of the West German Anti-Apartheid Movement that uranium for use in planned Iranian nuclear power plants was being enriched in the Soviet Union. Later on in the hearing, the Soviet delegate, Mr Valentin Berezovski, said without referring directly to Mr Geisler's testimony, that the Soviet Union had refused to deal with a company obtaining uranium from Namibia.

Mr Geisler said uranium from Namibia was bought for nuclear plants in West Germany, Britain, Japan, France, Austria, Iran, the United States, Switzerland "and reportedly Spain".

Miss Yoko Kitazawa of the Pacific Asia Resources Centre in Tokyo asked the Council for Namibia to urge the Japanese Government to stop any Japanese purchases of Namibian uranium. — Sapa AP

FINAL DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES DETERMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Cont.] **ACCORDING** to the final delimitation of constituencies, there will be five urban and 13 country constituencies.

This was announced in Windhoek last week after Judge President P H Badenhorst considered proposals by the NP and the RP.

Mr Michael Meyer, Secretary of the RP told The Advertiser that he was "disappointed but not discouraged" by the decision. The main characteristics of the delimitation are as follows:

- Walvis Bay falls away as a SWA constituency and a new one, Outjo is added.

- Karakoreld, Damaraland and Owambo are added to Erongo.

- Karango, Bushmanland and the Caprivi are added to Grootfontein.

- Hereroland East is added on to Gobabis.

- Hereroland West is added to Otjwarongo.

- Keetmanshoop is divided into two - east of the railway line falls in the Warmbad constituency and west of the railway line remains under Keetmanshoop.

- The country section of Klein Windhoek is added on to Okavango.

- Those parts in Windhoek south of the Gobabis railway line - Sudehof and Olympia - fall under Khomashochland.

- The Pionierspark constituency is only that part of the suburb south of Jordaan Street. The section north of Jordaan Street falls under Windhoek South.

- The suburban section of Klein Windhoek remains un-

changed.

- Windhoek East is the only constituency that remains entirely unchanged.

- The Stampriet constituency is almost the same, but it has been renamed Mariental.

The following table indicates the number of voters and percentage loading per constituency. (The quota is 2 751 voters per constituency.)

Constituency	No of voters	Loading
Klein Windhoek	3160	+14,6 percent
Windhoek East	3139	+13,8 percent
Windhoek South	3147	+14,1 percent
Windhoek West	3095	+12,2 percent
Pionierspark	3089	+11,3 percent
Khomashochland	3138	+13,8 percent
Swakopmund	3032	+ 9,9 percent
Okavango	2829	+ 2,6 percent
Tsumeb	2813	+ 2 percent
Outjo	2359	14,5 percent
Otjwarongo	2376	13,9 percent
Erongo	2387	13,5 percent
Warmbad	2383	13,6 percent
Mariental	2451	11,1 percent
Keetmanshoop	2556	7,3 percent
Lüderitz	2627	4,8 percent
Gobabis	2557	7,3 percent
Grootfontein	2515	8,8 percent

The difference between the constituency with the largest number of voters - (Klein

Windhoek-3160) and that with the smallest number of voters (Outjo-2359) is 801.

GENERAL STATES VIEWS ON SWA MILITARY FUTURE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] **WINDHOEK:** Traces of his unhappy frame of mind noticeable, the retiring supreme military commander allowed a brief look into his mind and his military projection for South West Africa's immediate future.

He was asked if, in his opinion, there was the possibility of a confrontation between his forces and the Angolans aided by their allies. He was also asked to give his views on Swapo's future plans as far as that movement's fighting wing was concerned.

General Jaanus Gekkenbuis arrived back in Windhoek on Wednesday morning. The first thing he was asked was what his new command would be. To this he replied that, as yet, he had not been given a command and that, for the time being, he would remain in Windhoek and in that period phase out the training wing of the command to General Lloyd, his successor. After that, the militarist said softly,

he was going to take leave and travel South West Africa for "I love this country".

He was then asked to give his views on the military situation, with particular emphasis on Angola. General Gekkenbuis said that, in his view, it was essential to find a political solution for the South West Africa issue, it was not only essential in order to stabilise the situation in South West Africa, but also in her neighbouring territories. It must be a political solution, and it must be an acceptable one to the bulk of the people.

LIMITED AIR CAPABILITY

Angola was a military factor, the General said. Angola must be seen as the guest country from which Swapo was launching her operations. It was on Angolan territory that Swapo received her training and where she had her bases. Thus, one could not look at Swapo as a movement in isolation. Once you considered Swapo, you had to consider Angola, the General said. The alien military forces in Angola had already been assimilated with the Angolan army.

In his view, the Angolan

Air Force had a limited striking capability. He would regard the Angolan Air Force at this stage as the embryo of a future larger air force. Currently, the Angolan Air Force did not constitute a threat to the defence force in South West Africa.

However, the Angolans did have motorised and mechanised units.

The General said that he was objecting to the statement that his forces made incursions into Angola indiscriminately. That was incorrect, because in all the operations carried out, his forces did not "tamper" with Angolan soldiers, nor were attacks launched against Angolan installations or targets or property.

It was at this stage that the General dismissed claims that South African troops were still on Angolan soil, and that they had in fact occupied various places such as Caluqueque and Calais. He said he could be quoted as saying that there was no truth in those reports.

DID NOT ENTAIL CLASHES

While making incursions into Angola, there was contact with MPLA forces.

For example, during the latest operations, there were two such clashes. The General said that none of these clashes had been initiated by his forces.

"It is difficult to say if they had perhaps felt that they were threatened and that they must act in self-defence. I know that they were not threatened, but then it is unfair of me to expect that they should have known". General Geldenhuys said.

Looking at Swapo, he said there were areas and there were Swapo groups not affected by the latest incursions. These groups, and the areas in which they were, the General said, did not suffer.

In his opinion, Swapo's fighting wing would make a number of adaptations after the latest incursions. Their tactics were going to change, but General Geldenhuys said he would rather not give his views on what changes would be made. He cited the fact that after the May 4, 1978 raid on Cassinga, Swapo changed its tactics, as they would now do after the incursions of a few weeks ago.

FIGHTING WING DEMOTIVATED

The latest incursions did not finish Swapo and the problem was far from over, he said. General Geldenhuys repeated what he had told the press at a previous briefing -- that the Swapo fighting wing was demotivated. He ascribed the capture of substantial supplies of highly sophisticated arms, including surface-to-air missiles and modern anti-aircraft guns, to this demotivation.

When his forces clashed on June 10, being the first

encounter with Swapo, the latter resisted. The attack took them by surprise and thus, the General said, they were compelled to make a stand. It was in that operation that his forces killed 162 guerrillas. The General added: "Not without loss to our own forces".

In the second contact in which the war material was captured, the movement had learnt about the South African presence, and had made a timorous withdrawal, leaving their equipment.

Concluding the interview, he repeated his view that the problems were not over, but he believed -- and that was his forecast -- that there would be a gradual decrease in military activities. "This I say, for it is inevitable that a political solution must come", the General said.

MINISTERS COUNCIL CRITICIZED FOR PRIORITIES

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] **WINDHOEK:** It was almost pathetic to take note of the strenuous efforts by certain newspapers -- at least they bolstered themselves for once, even if it were for folly -- in stressing, in sentence after sentence, not the accepted form of address of "Mr" but Minister Inkhoff or Minister Africa or Minister Kruweke. Particularly pathetic, if you see with what this Ministers Council has kept itself busy in the past week.

While South West Africa's game life is being exterminated, and while the cream of the crop (as far as the income from that source is concerned) is not for the pockets of Southwesterners, that body of men discusses the export of indigenous birds!

In fact, so says the official mouthpiece of the Ministers Council, *Die Republikein*. Mr Dirk Mudge, who chairs the body, is most worried about the export of birds from South West Africa. An export, the paper noted, which is being done at a loss.

The whole tragic political paralysis hits you in the face when you have to take note that the Ministers Council, at its Tuesday session,

discussed the export of birds and the import of immigrants to do work! Tens of thousands of Southwesterners are jobless; there is not a training centre, apart from a few rudimentary ones operated by large mining companies, and we have to learn of nearly R200 000.00 earmarked for the purchase of limousines for private purposes.

Why must this country import immigrants from other countries to do a job if, by a little effort, and getting away from the cocktail set to do something constructive for a change, we can train thousands of people, amongst whom are always the few who eventually step forward to establish an own industry?

The country had to learn on Thursday that the ministers had decided to tackle the many jobs awaiting them. The ministers are making what can be described as "reconnaissance" visits to acquaint themselves with what should be done to improve the economic and social infrastructure. Let us hope that something will come of it, for this country is being sapped by a few hundred members of legislative councils, several dozen members of execu-

tive committees, ministers, chairmen of committees of ministers councils and, of course, a chairman of a ministers council itself, with three lesser tribal cabinets also in operation in the north.

Stashed away in nearly every building in Windhoek there is one or other government department - if the entire building is not occupied by a government department, or more than one. It is a vast, clumsy, loose fragmentation stretching in the east from the South African 'chancery' in Klein Windhoek to the extremity of the city in the west. Uncoordinated, for, despite all the clamour for example to collect identity documents, hundreds of people are being sent away, unable to get theirs.

Perhaps Mr Dirk Mudge unwittingly summed it up best when he told his newspaper on Wednesday night that all the discussions held on the "reconnaissance" trips were confidential and that it would definitely not be in the national interest to release any particulars!

Meanwhile, the central business region of Windhoek has been renamed 'Leningrad' by a few people who, although cynical, have not lost sight of the fact that the greatest strangler of private enterprises is the very governments who so loudly shout about communism.

BLACK, BROWN VOTE COULD INFLUENCE WHITE ETHNIC ELECTIONS

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 19 Jul 80 p 23

[Article by Owen Lister in column "Owen Lister Looks At The Political Scene"]

[Text] MR Sarel Becker of the Herstigste Nasionale Party would doubtless be shocked to learn that it is possible (although not probable) that a number of black and brown votes could influence the result of the white ethnic election which is scheduled to be held later this year! This possibility would, of course, depend upon how many black and brown people shunned ethnic classifications when filling in forms for registration documents, and how many will take advantage (or disadvantage) of this opportunity presented to them, if they are permitted to do so by the relevant ethnic authority.

Of course, this is a rather trifling matter, but it would be interesting to see what the official reaction would be if such a case did become an issue. There are several people who classified themselves as 'Namibians' rather than as a member of one or another population group, and they could conceivably get away with casting a ballot in the white election. There are also members of the white

population group who have not deigned to classify themselves, and they too, will possibly wish to cast their ballot in a white election.

Naturally, these people will constitute the exception rather than the rule, and it is also unlikely that a person who wishes to be known as a 'Namibian', will approve of ethnic elections, since he or she has shunned the 'ethnic trademark'.

MAY LOSE SUPPORT

And in certain respects, the necessary use of the registration document in order to vote, may well lose support for certain parties in a white election.

There are many whites, who, for one reason or another, have not yet applied for the registration documents, although they are eligible to do so. Since it is illegal to be on the South African voter's roll, and at the same time to be in possession of a registration card in this Territory, many civil servants have not bothered to apply. Many members of both the National Party and the Herstigste Nasionale Party have not registered,

out of a fear of losing their South African citizenship, and there are others who have not registered because they do not recognise decisions of the National Assembly. Neither did these latter dissidents agree with the manner in which the registration process was tackled, although they are legally compelled to register. In view of a possible UN settlement, certain persons felt they would rather bide their time, rather than take out a registration or identification card which would later be declared null and void.

But whatever the reasons, many people, and in this particular instance, many whites, are without registration cards. Their number may, or may not be, significant enough to influence the outcome of a white election.

NEW VOTES MADE POSSIBLE

On the other hand, the new registration documents have made it possible for many German speaking people, who in the past were unable to vote, to cast their ballot in the

pending white election. And of course, it is generally agreed that this fact will give added impetus to the Republican Party in such a white election.

And as much as Akter, or in this case the National Party, would like to trounce the DTA (Republican Party) in a white election the Republican Party will be certain to canvas every possible vote in an effort to defeat their National Party opponents. Not that it means much in the national sense, whichever group wins the election, but it is safe to say that the Republican Party and the National Party will be the main contestants, and no effort (or amount of money) will be spared in the course of the contest. The HNP, it is generally agreed, will conceivably get increased support in this election, but it is doubtful whether they can win even one of the 18 seats which they intend to contest. Should they concentrate their energies on a couple of these seats, and forget about the others, it is possible that they would make more headway. But for them to contest all 18 seats, amounts to spreading themselves rather thin.

As far as finances are concerned, the Republican Party will certainly have an edge on the Nationalists, but the latter will attempt to compete to the last ditch, this being their last chance to say 'I told you so'.

WINNERS AND LOSERS

And as I have said before, whichever party wins or loses, will have little effect on the country as a whole, apart from boosting the ego of the victorious party.

If the National Party is victorious, then they can do little to affect the decisions of the central government, which is in the hands of the DTA and will remain so. They may perhaps try to sabotage its operations through retaining control of the white Legislative Assembly, but at best, their efforts would be futile.

If the Republican Party wins the election, it will merely mean more co-operation between the white representative authority (Legislative Assembly) and the central government, than there has been to date, and while the Legislative Assembly was under the control of the National Party.

But unfortunately, because most of the whites wish it to be so, the election will take place, probably in November of this year. Precious time and money (which could have been more usefully expended elsewhere) will go down the drain, while the whites are waging their own little war!

VILJOEN REMOVED HEADED FOR SA CABINET POST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] **THE AG, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is now regarded as a certainty to take over one of the hottest seats in South African politics.**

A report by the South African Sunday paper, the Sunday Times, mentions that Dr Viljoen is a possible contender for the vice-presidency and chairmanship of the controversial President's Council, which will result in one of the most sweeping Cabinet reshuffles SA has seen in recent years.

Speculation that Dr Viljoen has been earmarked for a post in the South African Cabinet, has been discounted in nationalist circles in recent weeks. It is said that the SA Prime Minister is determined to make the President's Council work, despite Black exclusion from the Council, and to overcome resistance to the new dispensation in Black and Coloured ranks and within his own party. He regards Dr Viljoen the only man who could sell the idea of change to "rebellious" right wing nationalists.

As such the vice-presidency could be transformed by Dr Viljoen into one of the most

powerful political platforms in SA.

Informed nationalist sources said that Dr Viljoen was expected to relinquish his present office within the next few months. He was appointed to SWA with a specific task in view - to establish self-rule in the Territory and to negate rightwing resistance to the new deal.

That task completed, he is said to be winding down his affairs in SWA preparatory to moving into another tough job where his "trouble shooting skills" will be tested to the utmost.

The Advertiser approached the Office of the AG for comment but was told that Dr Viljoen wouldn't comment on reports of this nature, as they were purely speculative.

As for the term "former Broederbond Chief" used by the Sunday Times, the AG's Office couldn't supply any information as to when, or if, Dr Viljoen has in fact stepped down as leader of the Broederbond. The Advertiser was told that the Broederbond was a confidential organisation where such information was not made public.

PATROL KILLS, CAPTURES SWAPO COMMANDERS IN ENCOUNTER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Helmoed Rømer Heitman]

[Text] **FRIDAY MORNING** saw an armoured car patrol carry out what amounted to a cavalry charge in the style of bygone days — killing nine terrorists and capturing several.

Some two hours later a further seriously-wounded terrorist was picked up by a patrol several kilometres away.

One member of the security forces, Lance Corporal Nicolaas Jacobus van der Merwe of Boksburg, lost his life in the action. Despite this loss however, the action ranked as one of the most successful single contacts to date.

The most important aspect of this contact lies not so much in the number of terrorists killed and captured as in the calibre of some of them. Among them are the regional sabotage and reconnaissance chiefs and the commander of a sapper platoon.

It is the loss of such senior personnel in particular, that will be painful for Swapo and difficult to make good.

The armoured cars involved in this contact set out early on Friday morning on a routine area patrol, scheduled to last several days. Shortly before 10 am, while the patrol was passing through fairly heavy bush, a member of a rifle section riding in an accompanying Buffel, spotted three Blacks who immediately ran away.

The armoured cars fanned out and having identified the three as being armed, opened fire on them, dropping all three.

A further group of some 15 terrorists was now seen in the bush, a little way ahead of the patrol. The patrol leader led his armoured cars into the attack, charging the group and opening fire with machineguns.

At first the terrorists returned the fire, hitting Lance Corporal van der Merwe, who was commanding his armoured car in traditional style with head and torso clear of the hatch for better visibility, killing him instantly.

The terrorists then broke up and scattered under the pressure of the charge. One smaller group kept together and dashed across open terrain, going to ground on the far side. Their move had not gone undetected however, and they

were again charged by the armoured cars.

Realising that they could not escape, the terrorists took up the fight, returning the fire with small arms and a rocket propelled gun. During this brief but fierce exchange of fire, the patrol's troop sergeant of Wellington, in particular distinguished himself. His armoured car's machinegun having jammed, he stood up well clear of his hatch, firing on and killing several terrorists with the roof-mounted machinegun. The severity of the fire he was exposed to is indicated by the fact that the machine gun's mounting was badly damaged and an aerial next to it shot away.

It should be remembered that these machineguns are not fitted with shields. Six terrorists were killed in this phase of the action and several wounded.

Mopping up on the scene after the initial action, produced a further unhurt terrorist who promptly surrendered. It is fortunate that he had lost his taste for action. He was found lying in a dense bush some 150 metres from where the patrol's vehicles were standing and had an RPG-7 with three additional rounds with him.

He could have wiped out the vehicle this reporter was travelling in, as it had passed some 50 metres from his position.

Instead, he waited until a mopping up patrol reached him and then surrendered. After being brought in, he pointed out the direction in which some of his compatriots had run away. Then he led the patrol to a nearby mine cache. The wounded prisoners were evacuated as soon as was practical.

A search of the terrorists' belongings included much of interest, including a plaintive note in the group leader's diary to the effect that one of his men had stepped on a mine a few days previously.

Follow up operations are being conducted at present.

CSO: 4420

MEMBERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY TO FRAUD CHARGES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Four members of the Namibia National Front's Executive Committee, pleaded not guilty to a charge of fraud this morning in the Magistrate's Court.

Their appearance is a sequel to certain allegations made by them in a sworn affidavit and a letter sent to the Administrator General's Office, implicating the Security Police in assault and torture. It was alleged that one of their youth leaders, Mr Adolphus Kanguotui had been assaulted and tortured to such an extent while in detention that he had landed in the Katutura Hospital with his left side paralysed.

The members are Mrs Nora Chase, Mr David Kasume, Mr Ejeripa Ngarinombe and Mr Reinhard Rukoro. They appeared briefly yesterday afternoon, where bail of R30 was granted for each of them.

This morning they appeared to plead and to give an explanation of their plead.

The State alleged that according to the accused, they had spoken to Mr Kanguotui on July 15, and he had told them that he had been without meals for a number of days because he had refused to eat food which was not "fit for a

dog". He claimed that he had been brutally assaulted and the four accused had maintained that he had been in poor mental shape.

This had all been contained in a sworn affidavit and a letter sent to the office of the Administrator General, and the State maintained today that the accused had never spoken to Mr Kanguotui at all.

Mr Bryan O'Linn, appearing for the accused on the instructions of Lorenz and Bone told the court that his clients denied that their allegations were false and that they never intended to defraud.

He said the only falsity of the statement was that the four accused had conveyed what they had been told to the AG.

No further evidence was led today and the accused were remanded to appear again on September 15 in the Regional Court. Requests by the State to the effect that the accused report to the police daily were rejected by Mr O'Linn as being unnecessarily severe. He said that conditions to bail were not justified.

The State agreed then to drop conditions of bail.

After the hearing this morning, Mr Rukoro went to appear in a separate case, in which he is facing a charge of supplying a false name and address.

Yesterday, after he had obtained R30 bail on the fraud charge, he was arrested again, this time to face the charge of supplying a false name and address to a traffic officer.

Apparently he was stopped by a traffic officer and requested to produce his driver's licence. Seemingly Mr Rukoro does not have a licence to drive and he supplied a false name and address.

Last night bail was refused and he had to spend the night in the cells.

(Proceeding)

MEDICAL REPORT ON NNF DETAINEE SAID TO DISPROVE ALLEGATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text] **THE MEDICAL report of the independent doctor who examined the NNF youth leader, Adolphus Kanguootui on request of four NNF leaders, has been submitted to the Office of the AG.**

Official comment on the report could not yet be obtained but Mr Piet Coetzer, Press Liaison Officer of the Office of the AG confirmed that the AG's Office has in fact received the report.

Although the report has not been made available to the Press. The Advertiser had access to a copy of the report.

The following facts were contained in the report:

- there was no external evidence of injury, but the patient was showing weak movements of his left arm and leg.

- the patient was arrested on July 11 and taken to Sees where he was imprisoned. He went to bed normally on the night of the 11th and woke up during the night to find that he could not use his left arm and leg.

- he had not been maltreated in any way - according to the patient;

- he had a similar attack in Ghana in 1976 but it had improved over a period of three months;

- the patient had no headaches, visual disturbances, speech difficulties or loss of sensation.

- muscle power was only diminished in the left arm and leg.

The chief of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, confirmed last night that Mr Kanguootui had left for Pretoria yesterday where he would undergo tests in the military hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte to ascertain his condition.

A spokesman for the NNF told the Advertiser this morning that they were not very happy about the report and their initial reaction was disappointment. He added that other medical practitioners had already indicated that they would like to question the independent doctor who examined Mr Kanguootui, on certain aspects of the report.

The State, its charge-sheet on the fraud case against the NNF leaders, implied that Mr Kanguootui denied ever having any conversation with the NNF leaders, who alleged that Mr Kanguootui was assaulted while in detention. This, however, could not be confirmed.

DTA SAID MAINTAINING WEAK POSITION OVER SALARY STRUCTURE

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 26 Jul 80 p 23

[Article by Owen Lister in column "Owen Lister Looks At The Political Scene"]

[Text] **THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is proving itself to be a rather weak and ineffectual 'national government'. Claiming to be vehement opponents of discrimination, they are at the same time allowing themselves to be discriminated against by none other than the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Here I refer to the present salary structure pertaining to the various representative authorities, compared to that of the white representative authority.**

In a statement recently, the Administrator General admitted that members of the white Executive Committee and members of the white Legislative Assembly earn higher remuneration than members of the other representative authorities, but said that this situation would remain unchanged until such time as parity could be achieved by means of future increases.

Are the DTA satisfied with this state of affairs? This would certainly appear to be the case, since few

or no objections have emanated from these quarters. Or is even the Minister's Council loath to criticise, or go against the wishes of the Administrator General in such a case of almost glaring discrimination?

INFERIOR SALARIES

To cite merely a few examples of this inequality between black and white in the ranks of government and local authorities, an ordinary member of the white Legislative Assembly receives a salary of R7 896,00 per annum, of which 40 percent is tax free, while a member of the Khoemacdi Legislative Assembly, for instance, receives an annual salary of R6 000,00, of which R2 000,00 is tax free.

Even a member of the National Assembly (which has far wider powers than any representative authority) receives only R8 400,00 per annum, of which R2 400,00 is tax free.

Members of the National Assembly are very bitter about their remuneration, claiming that as 'parliamentarians' they should earn in

the region of R23 000,00. Although their status is supposedly superior to that of a member of the white Legislative Assembly, their salaries are not. Is it, they ask, because the majority of the members of the National Assembly are black? Why then do they, as so-called national leaders, not speak out against this blatant form of discrimination? Out of fear of opposing the Administrator General, it would seem.

The Chairman of the white Executive Committee, Mr A. H. du Plessis, receives an annual salary of R28 504,00 (of which R8 092,00 is tax free) plus a number of perks, including the residence SWA House, a driver, and others, while the Chairman of the Minister's Council (who is the virtual Prime Minister of the country), Mr Dirk Mudge, receives an annual salary of R32 000,00 (of which R6 000,00 is tax free) and lives in his own house. Mr du Plessis' equivalent in other representative authorities, for instance the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Coloured Legislative Assembly,

Mr. Dawid Bezuidenhout gets an annual salary of R18 000.00.

To compare further: Mr Barney Barnes, a member of the Coloured Executive Committee, gets R15 500.00 annually, of which R3 000.00 is tax free, while a member of the white Executive Committee, for instance, Mr Eben van Zyl, gets an annual salary of R21 690.00 of which R4 734.00 is tax free. In addition to free transport, an Administration house, and members of the Public Works Department to do his garden!

And as members of what the Administrator General calls the 'highest authority in the land', the Minister's Council have not even offices to work from. Of all the buildings in Windhoek which have been bought by the State, and they are many not one could be given to the Minister's Council or Cabinet.

Renovations are presently being done to the Turnhalle building, but certainly the office accommodation which will eventually be provided will not remotely compare with the luxury of the Administration buildings, in which the members of the Executive Committee of the whites, are housed.

NOT REAL LEADERS, BUT . . .

I for one never agreed with the appointment of a national government dominated by the DTA, without a national election, preferably under UN auspices, first having taken place, but certainly the

Administrator General has gone out of his way to try to prove their validity. Why then does he not give them superior salaries in accordance with their superior status? But the DTA are also to blame. They themselves claim to be the true representatives of the people, but why then are they prepared to be treated as inferiors?

Surely it is high time that they begin to fight their own battles, since it is evident that Dr Viljoen is not going to fight them all for them.

A lame and weak central government, as the DTA seem to be proving themselves to be, is almost worse than no central government at all. Since they cannot fight for their own rights, how can they be expected to fight for those of the country as a whole?

A WEAK CABINET

And yet another example of the ineffectuality of the Minister's Council is their failure to invoke the laws of the land against certain people in this town who continue to openly practise discrimination.

This Anti-Discrimination law was made by the DTA itself, and was put into effect by the Administrator General by means of proclamation on July 1. Yet in the middle of Windhoek, a cafe owner continues to flaunt the law, proclaiming that his establishment is open to whites only.

And through its refusal to act, the Minister's Council is suffering further blows to any credibility it may previously have had. And if the DTA, or the Minister's Council, does not act in accordance with its own laws and show a

firm hand, then it must resign, since they are obviously incapable of carrying out their own decisions.

The Anti-Discrimination law, along with its penalty clause, and the fact that persons not complying could have their licences withdrawn, has proved to be a damp squib. If members of the Minister's Council deny themselves the equal rights they have been promised, then it stands to reason that their countrymen will also be denied these rights. Can they then, with any justification, continue to fight the label of 'stooges', that has been placed around their necks?

MUDGE INVITES EXPELLED SWAPO LEADERS BACK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Mr Mishake Muyongo, former Vice-President of Swapo, and the other expelled Swapo leaders have been invited to return to SWA/Namibia in peace by Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council of SWA.

In a Press statement released in Windhoek last night, Mr Mudge said that Mr Muyongo and his comrades have now broken away from the 'racist obscurantism of Swapo' and should they return to Namibia they would find that there are many opportunities for them in the new SWA/Namibia that has come into being of late to make a positive contribution.

Mr Mudge said that while there was a peaceful and democratic order in SWA/Namibia it was becoming clear that the racism within Swapo was making way towards the surface.

The latest split in Swapo ranks, and on highest level, was striking proof of this and it was clear that there was no meaningful place for people like the Caprivians in the 'racist-oriented Swapo under the leadership of Sam Nujoma's dictatorship'.

The fact that Mr Muyongo and his comrades have been forced from Swapo ranks came as no surprise, said Mr Mudge. The writing has been on the wall for a long time. It was noticeable that all but one of the Swapo fighters who have made use of the amnesty offer, were Caprivians and that each of them told the same story of blatant discrimination within Swapo.

After the recent action of the Security forces in the south of Angola one of Swapo's own fighters accused the organisation of racism. This man was a Damara and alleged that he had been treated as a slave.

Mr Mudge said the Ministers' Council was trying to break away from the racism practiced by Swapo, and had already begun to create a peaceful future for all the people in the country in a spirit of co-operation and solidarity, irrespective of ethnicity. The type of problem now experienced by Mr Muyongo has been overcome within the territory a couple of years ago.

CSO: 4420

'VERY PROMISING' URANIUM FIND SAID NORTH OF ROESSING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Dave Pieters]

[Text] **SWA STANDS on the brink of another possible major discovery of uranium.**

A spokesman for a leading European mining and prospecting group, confirmed yesterday that "very promising" finds had been made in Damaraland, north of Rössing Mine and that between 30 and 40 tons of raw ore would be shipped to Europe soon for detailed metallurgical analysis.

It became known to the Advertiser that a cartage contractor working in the prospecting area had recently purchased a further batch of earthmoving machinery to the tune of some R1m.

It was realized that some form of expansion in the existing prospecting programme

was obviously underway.

The Johannesburg spokesman for the company insisted that his name as well as that of the mining group involved, should remain undisclosed in view of the sensitivity of the international diplomatic situation at present.

He was referring to the UN call for the embargo of SWA uranium to the Big Powers.

The spokesman said he

could not confirm the recent purchase of additional earthmoving equipment on behalf of the sub-contractor, but did mention that the amount and depth of overburden that had to be stripped in order to expose and ship the sample consignment of raw material, would require an additional bulldozer and one or two 10-tonners.

"The prospect does look encouraging at this stage. We began drilling before Christmas, but it is still much too early to be more specific," he commented.

Although the destination of the sample ore shipment was disclosed to THE ADVERTISER, and the name of the group involved is known, it was agreed to keep these names undisclosed at this stage, for fear of jeopardising what might turn out to be another major mining undertaking for the Territory.

Sources in Windhoek also pointed out that the international group involved in prospecting this area was not necessarily the concession holder, but was in many cases prospecting on another interest's behalf.

This same group is presently prospecting in concessions lying in the southern Namib, Namib and in the east of the Territory. It is generally known, however, that the specific area in question is a uranium bearing area one.

Many hurdles have to be crossed before the development of another large-scale mining operation can materialise in this part of the country, it has been pointed out by interested observers.

Firstly, there is not enough water in the area to cope with another large-scale operation. This is one of the factors impeding the development of the Langer Heinrich uranium deposit near Walvis Bay.

The provision of adequate water supplies are generally expected to be forthcoming from the north, by tapping the perennial sources of the Okavango and Kunene.

The pipelines and canalisation networks required to give effect to this is a long-term project for which details have not been worked out.

On a purely business level, the commissioning of another major uranium mine is obviously dependent upon such factors as the projected world demand for the product, as well as the implications for price levels should a second producer open up in the Territory.

CSO: 4420

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

RADIO FOR CAPRIVI--Windhoek--A radio service will be introduced soon for the Caprivi, the chairman of the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, Mr Piet Venter, announced in Windhoek yesterday. Work on the project will begin immediately and the service is expected to be fully operational by the end of next year. In the meantime the SABC will continue with its shortwave services in the Lozi language to the area.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jul 80 p 5]

WESTERN FIVE REJECTS COUNCIL--United Nations: The five Western governments which developed proposals for a SWA/Namibia independence settlement said at the weekend the establishment of a Ministerial Council in the country complicated their task. In a joint statement expressing their concern, the US, France, Britain, West Germany and Canada said the creation of the Council, headed by Mr Dirk Mudge, a farmer, raised questions about South Africa's intentions. In their statement, the five Western states said they did not recognise the Ministerial Council, just as they did not recognise the National Assembly set up in the Territory on the basis of internal elections in December 1978. They regarded those elections as null and void, they said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 1]

JOHNATHAN ASKS FOR INTERVENTION--Maseru: The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan on Saturday called on the five major Western powers under the leadership of the United States to intervene in the SWA/Namibia issue "in order that further violence may be averted in the Territory." Addressing a large public rally at Masanamane in the Berea district, he said he believed in peaceful change and appealed to the Western powers to persuade South Africa to pull out of SWA/Namibia in the interests of peace in Southern Africa. Dr Johnathan rejected the SWA/Namibia Council of Ministers and said the continued presence of South Africa in SWA/Namibia proved the claim by the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma that South Africa intended to turn the Territory into another "bantustan." Referring to alleged maltreatment of Basotho by South African officials harassed Basothos at the border post and also at their place of work in South Africa. "When they see a Black man they look upon him as they do upon a dog."--Sapa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jul 80 p 3]

FRONTLINE STATES ENSURE COOPERATION--If SA adopted a reasonable stance on the latest drive for a UN supervised election in SWA, the Frontline States would do everything in their power to ensure that SWAPO co-operated. Speaking after the recent election of Botswana's new head of state, President Quett Masire, Mr Archie Mogwe, Botswana's Minister of External Affairs, said that SA was unreasonable in its demand that Unita should be consulted in the DMZ proposals because the sovereign government of Angola could not permit the UN to concede to such a move. It was also unrealistic for SA to expect the UN to withdraw its recognition from SWAPO, because SWA was not yet a sovereign state. Everyone should be allowed to participate in the elections without regard to whom was recognized by whom, said Mr Mogwe. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Jul 80 p 1]

SWAPO OFFICIAL FINED--Mr Basie Saayman, 22, who was manning SWAPO's office in the City, was sentenced to a fine of R175 on Friday after he was found guilty of the possession of prohibited publications. Appearing in the Magistrate's Court, it was found that he had a number of forbidden publications in his possession, being "Bilo and Solidarity", "Fight to Liberate Namibia", "Solidarity with SWAPO and the People of Namibia", "We will not move--the Struggle for Crossroads", and various editions of the newspaper "The Peoples' Korea". Now, with Mr Saayman apparently not intending to return to the SWAPO office, the organisation's offices are deserted and at the time of going to Press it was not possible to determine whether SWAPO intended keeping the office open. It is known that the rent for the premises has been paid until the end of the year. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Jul 80 p 3]

RP CANDIDATE NAMED--The Republican Party nominated its first candidates for the coming election on Monday night. Mr Appie Louw has been nominated as candidate for Pionierspark. He has represented this constituency in the Legislative Assembly since 1970. In 1965, Mr Louw became Assistant Secretary of the National Party in SWA and played a prominent role in NP politics until the split in 1977. In 1970 he was elected MLA for Khomashochland, which incorporated Pionierspark. Appie Louw is the son of ex-senator Willem Louw and was born in Usakos, where he went to school. He obtained his BA and LLB degrees at the University of Stellenbosch and worked for the De Beers company in England for a year. He is best known as the Chief Whip of the DTA in the National Assembly as well as the Chief Whip of the Republican Party in the Legislative Assembly. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jul 80 p 6]

SHIPANGA FEARS SA BYPASS--London--The leader of the SWAPO Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said here yesterday he feared South Africa was trying to bypass the United Nations and impose own solution in SWA/Namibia. "It does not give me confidence that South Africa will agree to UN Resolution 435, when they are setting up a Cabinet in Namibia and giving them control over foreign affairs and defence," Mr Shipanga told Sapa in an interview. He told British Foreign Office officials at a meeting earlier this week that the Western powers were not pressing South Africa hard enough into

accepting the UN settlement plan for SWA/Namibia. South Africa's moves in the Territory in effect giving the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Dirk Mudge, unilateral independence in "bits and pieces," he said. While in Britain, Mr Shipanga seeing British MPs and various groups on what he described as a "material aid seeking mission." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 80 p 2]

SWANU RALLY PROVES DISAPPOINTING--The much-publicised SWANU meeting held at the sport stadium in Katutura yesterday was disappointing. The people of SWA, and especially the more sophisticated Katutura residents, have certainly reached the political level where they expect of their political leaders to entertain them on a more realistic level. The mere chanting of slogans and the whipping up of emotions through revolutionary talk proves political naivety and uncertainty. The SWA Ministers Council was labelled a marxist organisation and a challenge was issued that all political prisoners be released within hours if the Council wanted to prove the contrary. The more substantial objections against national service for all SWA citizens and the arguments against such a system was fortunately better grounded. Of course, it should be the prerogative of every citizen to decide for himself whether he has moral objections against fighting for his country, but even so political leaders have the right to express their feelings on such an issue. On a more practical level, the organisers of future meetings should take into account the confusion that resulted yesterday after the announcement that there would be only two speakers of the original four-plus that were announced on the placards and bill boards. The excuse was that the organisers didn't want to confuse the audience. A third speaker was added towards the end of the meeting when half the people had already left because they thought the meeting was over. Bad organisation such as this cannot be tolerated in a politically-aware society. [Text] [Anne Marie du Pleez] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jul 80 p 2]

MORTAR ATTACK ON RUACANA--Windhoek--SWAPO terrorists had launched a stand-off mortar attack on the southern part of the town of Ruacana in north-western SWA/Namibia, a spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force said in Windhoek. Nobody was killed in the attack, but two empty prefabricated buildings were destroyed. The spokesman said security forces had launched a follow-up action immediately after the attack. First reports reaching Windhoek said more than 40 mortar bombs were believed to have hit the town in the early hours of Sunday. No further details were immediately available. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jul 80 p 1]

SWANU GATHERING ARMY--About 85 members of the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) have already left the country for military training abroad. At the moment the SWANU recruits are all in Botswana. Rumour has it that SWANU is having problems in finding military support, notwithstanding the fact that they have been in contact with Libya and China. The SWANU leaders are said to have had personal contact with Colonel Gaddafi in their search for support. It is believed that SWANU leaders under the leadership

of Mr Gerson Veti, will be leaving Botswana soon for talks with Pres. Quett Masire, Botswana's newly-elected President, to negotiate on the presence of the recruits. Apparently the Botswana Government is not in favour of their country being used as a passageway for terrorists. The SWANU-delegation will also pay visits to a number of other African states. One of SWANU's biggest problems is finding a country where they can put up bases and conduct an armed struggle from. Due to the fact that SWAPO operates from here, Angola and Zambia would be out of the question. Not only would both these countries be reluctant to support a second liberation army, but SWANU and SWAPO have never got on well. The main reason for this being the fact that SWANU is mainly a Herero organisation and SWAPO mainly Owambo-oriented. The SWANU recruits are said to stand under the leadership of Mr Gerson Veti Junior son of the SWANU leader and Mr Willie Kusch, a senior NNF Youth Leader. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jul 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

RESULTS OF NIGERO-GERMAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMISSION'S MEETING

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12-13 Jul 80 p 4

[Article: "Situation of the Cooperation between Niger and Germany"]

[Text] At the time of the last Nigero-German economic cooperation commission held in Bonn on 11 to 13 June 1979, the FRG Government declared that it was prepared to put new financial funds at Niger's disposal, in an amount of 40.5 million DM.

On an exceptional basis an additional amount of 10 million DM were put at Niger's disposal, making a total of 50.5 million DM, or 5,807,500.000 F CFA.

We wish to point out that these funds are not granted in the form of a loan, but rather as a subsidy.

In addition, the FRG Government declared that as of 31 December 1978, it is prepared to forgo the reimbursement of interest and the amortization of the loans granted previously by the KFW (Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau).

Moreover, financial commitments were made by the FRG Government. These commitments concern the following projects:

--Regional refrigerated slaughter-houses in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder in an amount of 6.95 million DM, or 799,250.000 F CFA.

--Tillabery sugar refinery in an amount of 20 million DM.

--An apportionment of 22 million DM or 2 billions 530 million F CFA for the Niamey-Torodi-Upper Volta border road.

--Credit for importation in an amount of 5 million DM or 575,000.000 F CFA.

--Technical Cooperation.

--Support for various Nigerien services.

Other possibilities for cooperation were examined.

The projects named hereunder could become the object of financial and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The following new projects would be in the field of technical cooperation:

Survey for the operation of the Kandadji dam:

--Advisor and equipment for OFEDES (Office of Subsoil Water)

--Track construction in Air

--Technical assistance to ORTN (Niger Radio and Television Broadcasting Office)

--Rural hydraulics in South Tamesna

--Assistance to the geological service

--Expert in sanitation

In the field of financial cooperation, these projects could be the object of negotiations during 1981 for the 1981/1982 period.

--Niamey sanitation;

--Kandadji dam;

--Conveying water from Zinder and Maradi

--Purifying station for water used industrially in Maradi

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CSO: 4400

SENEGAL

FRENCH FOOD AID ARRIVES TO COUNTERACT SHORTAGE

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 9 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Sedikh Mbodje: "5000 Tons of Corn From France"]

[Text] "As you know, voices with more authority than mine have already praised this cooperation, and the many aspects of the aid of France to Senegal have been forcefully stressed by the chief of state, the prime minister, members of the cabinet and above all the minister of rural development, whom I have the honor of representing here to accept, again from your hands, grain destined for our brave rural people." This statement was made by Commissioner for Food Aid Souleymane Ndiaye yesterday morning at Wharf 8, where he accepted a gift of 5,000 tons of corn from France, destined for the regions suffering a shortage and above all the river region.

In order to deal with the food shortage, Mr Ndiaye added, the French government made 16,000 tons of corn available to Senegal between 1974 and 1979, to which this lot of 5,000 tons must be added, exclusive of the 14,000 tons of sorghum also received in the course of these past 5 years. He made a point of stressing that in addition to food aid, our two countries are affiliated in the search for a dynamic formula to ensure that in this cooperation, each partner will be able to give as well as receive. This is the context, Mr Souleymane Ndiaye said, for the North-South dialog, and more specifically the concept of a European-Arab-African dialog which has the advantage, as French Minister of Economy Rene Monory said, of serving as a bridge, that is to say a link of solidarity for the well-being of our peoples.

Previously, Mr de Bonnecorse, head of the French cooperation mission, expressed his satisfaction at presiding at the presentation ceremony for the gift of 5,000 tons of corn, the contribution of France following the drought which dealt a harsh blow to our country.

Mr de Bonnecorse made a point of stressing that this gift is evidence once again of the interest his government has in French-Senegalese cooperation.

OBSERVERS SAID TO BE CRITICAL OF AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul 80 pp 1388-1389

[Text] THE SENEGALESE Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf, has just been to Paris on an official visit. His main purpose was to secure from the French government assurances of financial aid to help Senegal overcome its immediate and chronic financial difficulties. These include substantial debts to banks and the private sector and the indebtedness of the peasant population after another disappointing crop, with the prospect of a drought becoming more real as the weeks pass by. At the same time, it is hoped by the Senegalese authorities that the Prime Minister will be able to persuade the French to facilitate matters within the context of bilateral relations. Senegal will need more help from France to face the expected drought and also to overcome the acute trade imbalance which favours France and which has been aggravated by the deterioration in terms of trade for Senegal.

It is already known that Senegal expects to receive a hefty dose of international aid through the IMF, the World Bank and France, and to draw up to 20 bn. CFA francs from the EEC's export stabilisation fund, Stabex. Since this last will only be handed over early next year if it is agreed upon, the Senegalese are looking to the French to assist by channeling some help as an interim measure.

In the meantime, the main outlines of the long-awaited agricultural reforms have been announced. The official aim is to put an end to the food deficit in Senegal, to halt the rural exodus and to create an agro-industry. In effect this means to liberate the peasant by a series of structural reforms from the bottlenecks imposed by a

top-heavy bureaucratic structure of an organisation like ONCAD, the Office Nationale de Co-operation et d'Assistance au Développement, and other state organisations.

The new measures include a rise in the producer price of groundnuts (from 45.5 CFA francs per kg to 50 francs) and of cotton (55 to 60 francs for the highest quality, 50 to 55 francs for secondary quality and 25 to 30 francs for third quality). Both these crops have suffered seriously in the course of the last year. The 1979-80 groundnut crop fell to an estimated 400,000 tonnes, of which over 100,000 tonnes has to be stocked as seed. In a normal year the crop is expected to reach at least one million tonnes. The cotton crop fell from 33,800 tonnes in 1978-79 to 28,000 tonnes in the last season. What is worse, the yield per hectare fell from 1,000 kg to 700. Once again it is expected that there will be a food deficit on the market.

A five-year moratorium on peasant debts which were due on December 31, 1979, has also announced. Similarly a special programme of distribution of seeds has been planned while fertiliser will be sold at 25 francs per kg. in spite of the rise in prices in the intervening period.

The eventual aim, according to M. Diouf, is that there should be one co-operative per rural community and that these co-operatives should have their authority enhanced and their management carefully checked.

The overall effect will be to hive off from ONCAD many of its former responsibilities. These will in many cases devolve directly to co-operatives, who will operate within the framework of a series of regional

rural development companies to whose processing plants the co-operatives will sell directly ONCAD will remain responsible for groundnuts. In discussing the development of the regional structures Sociétés Régionales de Développement Agricole (SRDR), President Senghor suggested that one of the fundamental principles of the SRDR should be to offer an organisational structure to the producers "without substituting itself for them" — a tendency which had become very much in evidence during the last 15 years.

Decentralisation — the SRDR's are to have their headquarters in their respective regions — and a reduction in the state's role in rural production seem to be the two principal consequences of the reforms.

Finally, a Fund for participation in rural development will be created and will draw its finances from a tax on the sale of agricultural production and on the activities of the food-processing industries.

The drawing up of the reforms is easier than their execution. One faces the basic question: to what extent are these reforms fundamental alterations in the system of agricultural production in Senegal which has hitherto failed miserably? Reasons for failure include the structural defects of its organisation, the lack of a suitable political will and Senegal's continued dependence on one major crop for export — the, groundnut, which is gradually losing value on the world market.

To President Senghor's evident chagrin, observers have been pessimistic and downright critical.

When addressing the National Council of the Socialist Party in early May — when the reforms were announced — President Senghor went out of his way to reply in person to a recent article by the correspondent of *Le Monde* in Dakar. It is only natural that a country like Senegal, which entertains such close ties with France, does not want to receive bad Press in France's most eminent newspaper. Then a book by Albert Bourgi*, which must remain a handbook for any scholar seeking a broader knowledge of the mechanisms and interpretations of French policy in Africa, includes:

"The diverse objectives assigned to the policy of co-operation [by France] at the

time of independence remain in the main unchanged. The grasp of the former colonial power continues to be exercised on all economic, financial and cultural activities of the country.

"France controls and confines the Senegalese economy; her presence is predominant as much in the secondary sector as it is in the tertiary sector. Her financial aid constitutes always the principal source of external aid.

"Dependence is even more felt in the monetary domain. The permanence of certain mechanisms of the franc zone gives to France a certain power of decision and control. The banking system in its present state does not allow Senegal to use monetary measures for social and economic development.

"The importance of technical assistance in personnel also contributes to the perpetuation of certain colonial facts. *coopérants*, while participating in the implementation of a policy of training and Africanisation, also serve a less noble cause in being objectively the vigilant guardians of the interest of their state.

"Last, and by no means least the community of language reinforces French domination in as vulnerable an area as the cultural sphere."

Coming as they do after an all embracing analysis of French policy towards Africa — both in theory and practice — these are conclusions which have to be taken seriously. Bourgi, however, is also eager to point to a degree of autonomy on the part of Senegal. It is not just a simple matter of continued subjection to colonial rule. Much of the process, as he points out in an earlier chapter, has depended on the personality of President Senghor. In assessing the means by which the French co-operation policy serves as an instrument of "the pursuit of colonisation by other means", Bourgi notes that President Senghor's presence as Head of State has not only meant increased French aid for his country but has also meant reassurance for France in its African policies from one of its most eminent African partners.

One last recommendation for the historical researcher as well as the contemporary economist; it becomes increasingly evident that a thorough study

should be made of the terms of independence between France and its former colonies. Bourgi comments on this crucial period only in passing and yet it is the foundation for any understanding of Senegal's emergence as an independent nation. In a footnote he cites a letter by the then French Prime Minister Michel Debré to Leon M' Ba, President of Gabon, written in July, 1960: "Independence is given on the condition that the State, once independent, undertakes to respect the co-operation agreements signed beforehand. There are two systems which come into effect simultaneously: independence and the co-operation agreements. The one does not go without the other." If those were the conditions, then independence was qualified and dependence was, and still is, a fact."

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

BANK LOAN TO SENEGAL--The Islamic Development Bank approved loans and credit this week totaling \$72 billion 625 million, for various countries in the Third World, including Senegal. This aid should help the countries involved buy oil or finance development projects. Senegal, for its part, is the beneficiary of a loan of 3 billion CFA francs for the purchase of crude oil. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 13 Jul 80 p 1] 5157

INVESTMENT COMPANY PROPOSED--The Kuwaiti-Senegalese Investment Company, the establishment of which has been proposed by Kuwait, would be a commercial bank with a capital of 500 million, more than half of which (51 percent) being held by the Senegalese economic operators. Its main goal would be to guarantee, endorse and secure the transaction of these operators. It would also finance trade, industrial and craft operations. [Excerpt] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 14 Jul 80 p 3] 5157

CSO: 4400

REGISTRATION FOR LOCAL ELECTIONS REPORTED

Favorable Response

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 7

[Text] Municipal officials in many centres of Mashonaland and Manicaland have reported a "favourable" response to their campaign to register voters for the October local elections.

They will be the first to be held in Zimbabwe on a non-racial basis.

A spokesman for the Gatooma Town Clerk's department on Monday said the response from residents was "very high indeed".

This was mainly due to the participation of all political parties in getting their followers to fill in application forms.

"So far we have more than 8 000 people who have filled in the forms. This is very good," he said.

In Umtali, a spokesman for the Town Clerk's department said the response was "quite good".

"We sent out more than 3 000 forms to people living in the city and so far more than 1 200 have been returned. As far as I am concerned this is good response."

Registration of voters for municipal voters' rolls closed last Thursday.

Que Que's Town Clerk said the response there was "very good--especially in local government areas where about 6 000 residents have registered". From the suburban areas the response was "quite fair--we added another 100 names to our existing voters' roll".

The Town Clerk for Sinoia said the response had been "fair".

In Bulawayo, a spokesman for the Town Clerk's office said many applications for inclusion on the voters' roll were being processed, the Herald's Correspondent reports.

The result would be known on August 18.

The Town Clerk, Mr Ian Edmeades, was previously reported as saying the roll for 1979-1980 so far had 14 187 voters--an increase of 2 838 on the 1978-1979 roll.

Mr Ronald Hughes, Town Clerk of Victoria Falls, said "virtually all" entitled to vote had registered.

In Fort Victoria, Town Clerk, Mr F. J. Rapson said he was hoping to have a total of 17 300 on the voters' role.

Local authorities were given a choice of three systems for compiling a municipal voters' rolls.

According to a spokesman for Salisbury Municipality yesterday, the authorities could invite prospective voters to register for the roll; voters' lists could be compiled from official housing records; or a combination of both systems could be used.

Salisbury used a publicity campaign to register new voters in the 13 existing wards and compiled a list of more than 100 000 eligible voters from its housing lists.

In Westwood, where records were incomplete, municipal employees conducted a house-to-house census to complete the voters' roll.

On completion, the rolls were offered for public inspection for a fortnight to allow for objections.

Significance of October 18

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Local Polling"]

[Text] **THE** country-wide municipal elections on October 18 will be on a scale not seen before, with many thousands of black voters entitled to go to the polls for the first time in such elections.

They should be different, also, in that the apathy generally shown in local elections is bound to be absent.

The elections will result in most council members being black, but there will be nothing to stop members of any race representing any ward provided they meet the qualifications for a candidate.

The elections will see the reintroduction of party politics into local government affairs. This was tried some years ago by the Rhodesian Front, but fell away.

It will be interesting to see whether the RF will put up candidates this time.

At the polling stations in October the Minister of Local Government and Housing wants individual ballot boxes for each candidate with his or her picture attached, to help illiterate voters.

But both Salisbury City Council and the Local Government Association oppose this system, which they say will take more time, will be costly and open to abuse. They want the system that was used in the general election.

The important thing is to have a system which will be easy to operate and fair to the candidates and the voters.

But surely time is not so important. It should not be necessary to confine the voting to one day, even though October 18 is a Saturday. Make it a weekend exercise if necessary.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT NEGLECT OF WHITES HIT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by Henry Maasdorp in his "on Sunday" column]

[Text] ITS embrace perhaps not quite wide enough to clasp both Samora Machel and the white community to its bosom at the same time, the Government appeared to be dropping the white community with a thump last week in favour of gratifying the President of Mozambique by renaming Jameson Avenue after him and removing Rhodes's statue from the capital's principal thoroughfare.

In an unfortunate lapse of political manners, the policy of reconciliation gave way, one hopes temporarily, to the demands of the love affair between the two sets of rulers, a compact which must have been considered more important than the feelings of some of the Government's own nationals.

Telling us after the event that the occasion is one of reconciliation, not recrimination, will not instantly wipe out the impression made by the behaviour of hysterical

people who would not have dared to do to the living man what they tried to do to his recumbent statue on Thursday.

Reconciliation was not the only casualty. Municipal rights and authority — part of a system which is the reverse of totalitarian, in that it respects autonomy in local, specialised and domestic areas of life that have no essential bearing on good or bad government — were dealt an uncivil blow.

I do not know how uncomfortable President Machel's hosts might have felt had he raised his mobile eyebrows at the continued presence of the statue of Rhodes on his visit to Salisbury; and do not much care.

His hosts could have explained that there would be a new city council in October — only three months away — which would make its own decisions about the area properly under its jurisdiction.

Storehouse

A great intangible of civilised life is expressed in monuments, street names and the like.

They are items in a storehouse of the past, which is something a city

should be as well as something with the present and pregnant with the future. A city that wipes out its past will find itself as disoriented, as confused, as lacking in mental ballast and bearings as an individual smitten with amnesia.

In the whole civilised world, in Asia, Europe and the Americas, there is not a mature nation that does not treasure the visible signs of its history, be its past good or bad by transient standards.

The question of the merit or demerit of the persons, institutions or historical eras whose monuments have survived does not enter into the question.

Grandeur

Can one imagine Greece without the evidence on every hand of its classical past? Italy without its Renaissance art and architecture, Rome without the Coliseum? Yet the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome were founded on slavery, and ruthless tyrants ruled post-medieval Italy.

London is full of treasured relics of its undemocratic past under imperial Rome, Norman conquerors, feudal barons and absolute princes. Millions go to Britain every year to see these things.

If the principle of renaming places in obedience to contemporary political fashions is accepted, where does the process stop? Rename Jameson Avenue today, and you may find yourself renaming Namora Machel Avenue tomorrow.

Jameson Avenue was named after a convict. In 1896 Leander Starr Jameson spent some months in prison in England for his raid on the Transvaal.

Conspiracy

There is a picture in the Archives of Rhodes and Jameson seated side by side. I risk pleasing people I do not want to please by saying this, but it reminds me in just one respect of two other famous men, Hitler and Goebbels.

Rhodes and Jameson bore no resemblance to those monsters of another land and another era — except that in the picture there are the same glints of hubris and conspiracy, the same marks of supremely confident and unscrupling men whom nothing will stop except total defeat.

What of it?

Putting together independent testimonies, the biography of Rhodes by Lockart and Woodhouse finds that he was hot-tempered, dictatorial, cynical, vindictive, humourless, moody, impatient, quarrelsome — and also frank, generous, considerate, sentimental, conciliatory, boyish, romantic and shy.

"Most people are a complex of contradictions: it is only when a man is built on a grand scale that they become too glaring to overlook."

Versatility

And Jameson? "The doctor was a man of extraordinary versatility and possessed a rare strain of brilliant cour-

age," writes Oliver Ransford. "Nobody could help liking him, if only because he was so vividly and bravely alive . . . a quicksilver man of nerve and intuition."

Both men did their best to add a slice of the Mozambique seaboard to Charterland. Was it an unmitigated blessing for Mozambicans that they were restrained? Compare the economic and educational progress of the two countries since then.

Some streets and institutions are named after saints. Let us allow room for sinners as well. The saints, at least, will have the grace to relish their company.

TRADITION OF WIFE-BEATING TO CONTINUE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Stella Day]

[Text] **AFRICAN** husbands in Zimbabwe intend to go on beating their wives. The majority, except for a few younger sophisticated men and women, firmly believe that this traditional family discipline is part of a man's duty as head of the household and legal guardian of his wife who is regarded as a legal minor.

But there is a big difference between the traditional form of disciplinary wife-beating among Africans and the savage wife-battering causing problems in Britain and other European countries, said several social science researchers at the University of Zimbabwe last week.

COMPLAINT

"Custom lay down that a beating should not be too severe. A husband is not allowed to injure his wife or to mark her too obviously, otherwise she would have cause for complaint to his family," said a research fellow.

"It should be remembered that in Zimbabwe

and other African countries, a man is his wife's legal guardian. She is a minor in law. He can chastise her as he would his children and it is her duty to be submissive — and this applies to all wives even if they are Cabinet Ministers."

The researcher added: "We are in a curious situation here. Even a married woman Minister is not considered in law to be competent to make decisions about her children and family. Yet she makes decisions for the nation. Her husband can claim he wages or salary, her complete obedience and can hit her because he is her legal guardian and master."

A Salisbury African journalist, Mr Wilf Mbanga, who is married to a white Zimbabwean woman, said firmly he believed that erring wives should be beaten occasionally if strictly necessary.

"A husband is the guardian of his wife. It is his duty to keep her on the straight path," he said.

"It is our well-tried tradition and we will not lower our standards. If a husband loves his wife it is better to chastise her for her faults rather than get a divorce or a second wife. It shows he loves and wants to keep her."

His wife agreed — as most African wives agree with the custom.

"In Shona tradition a faulty wife should be disciplined. It is for the good of the entire family and I have been told it shows that he really loves her," said Mrs Trish Mbanga last week.

"But the discipline should be properly done within reason."

Would she hit him in return?

"Never. That would be a great insult to his manhood. It would hurt his position as head of the family. I would rather my husband got it out of his system than for him to go away, neglect me, get involved with other women or go off drinking," she said.

Another journalist, Mr Sam Dube, agreed that wife-beating was necessary in certain circumstances either with a thin stick or with the hand. It should not be harmful.

"I am not yet married. But when I do marry I must be the boss. A husband must always have the last say in a household."

He said that marriage reform laws had previously been passed in Kenya and Tanzania to do away with the traditional wife-

beating custom, which was recently resented in print by three African women in Kenya.

"But the new laws didn't work. No matter what the laws say, the custom of beating wives to correct them is still customary."

A dozen taxi-drivers, messengers, shop assistants and civil servants in Salisbury both Shona and Ndebele speaking, said last week that wife-beating was necessary for a happy married life.

Mr. Simon Mutanda, a postal clerk, said: "What can we do if our wives will not obey us? You cannot talk sense to a woman who says or is busy. You must take a stick to her back. That is the custom and all the family agree."

Asked what would happen if his wife hit him back or laid a charge for assault, he looked incredulous.

CHAUVINIST

"She cannot do such a thing. Then she would be thrown away. She would be finished," he said sternly. "She belongs to her husband and his family. It is her duty to obey."

But this age-old male chauvinist custom is gradually changing among some younger Africans who have been educated abroad.

Miss Mandy Munda-warara (20), the Salisbury television and radio presenter, said she would "certainly not" submit to being beaten by her husband.

"I am stubborn. I would hit back. We are a civilized society and should show our civilization by respecting each other as people," she said. "It is wrong for any man to hit a woman, no matter what nationality they may be."

She said a man may verbally chastise his wife if necessary. But hitting

her would degrade them both. Tradition did not make it right.

"If women stood up to this sort of abuse I am sure it would stop. Younger women today won't accept such treatment and be treated like children to be beaten. There are better ways of discipline and the question of beating has never arisen in our family. I don't think it is necessary to beat children, either."

CAREFUL

Mandy also said: "I am not prepared to become a child in the legal sense. That is something that must be changed here. And I shall be very careful whom I marry."

Mr. Godwin Matatu, a married professional man said: "A husband must be the boss. But I do not believe in beating any woman. It is an act of cowardice although it is not purely an African tradition. It happens in various strata of society among all nations. I don't remember my father ever striking my mother."

Mr. Wilson Katiyo, a Shona author who wrote "A Son of the Soil" said:

"I think the problem of African women being minors in law and subject to their husbands is one we must examine. We must re-define the cultural values of our law. But culture cannot be imposed. It comes from the people."

The last word came from an African woman teacher.

"Customs must change with the times. Cannibalism among some people used to be traditional, too," she said. "That is no excuse today."

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF NATION STRESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Tim Chigodo: "Country Poised To Be Economic Giant"]

[Text] Industry was poised to make Zimbabwe a "powerful economic giant", the president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Reg Sampson, said yesterday.

He said that since March this year exports had gone up by 30 percent and local consumer spending had increased by 10 percent.

"We are determined to make Zimbabwe a great country," he said.

Mr Sampson said in an interview the recent minimum wage increase by the Government had boosted consumer spending while the lifting of sanctions had opened doors to foreign trade.

"We are very strategically placed to serve the hinterland of Africa and our exports could double, conservatively."

Rapid industrial expansion had created a 30-40 percent increase in demand for skilled manpower.

Mr Sampson attributed the growth to favourable conditions for attracting foreign exchange to buy raw materials and replace plant.

"It is very encouraging to note that even after a short period of free trade our foreign earnings have been better, and we have been able to buy raw materials and replace worn plant."

The Budget had been a source of inspiration and encouragement to industrialists and foreign investors.

"In our opinion, the Budget was restrained and acceptable. It has created confidence in this country. I know it is happening".

Mr Sampson urged the Government to discourage anything that could disturb the present pattern. He regretted some information emanating from Zimbabwe and published overseas had done harm in scaring away investors.

Confidence

"Confidence should be created in every sector of the economy and the Government information should be disseminated in a factual and not emotional manner."

The confederation was doing everything possible to promote confidence among industrialists and their industrialists and their employees. Some "mis-guided" skilled personnel had left the country due to insecurity created by statements made by some politicians.

The industrialists were doubling their efforts to train local employees for top jobs. A comprehensive apprenticeship programme had been started to develop untapped local skills.

Mr Sampson said industry needed to establish priorities, plan correctly and to realise Zimbabwe could not leap into the position of the big powers overnight.

CSO: 4420

MRS MUGABE COMMENTS ON WOMEN'S EQUALITY

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Stella Day]

[Excerpt] EQUALITY of status for women in Zimbabwe "in everything" including legal rights and more educational opportunities — are aims which Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the Prime Minister, brought with her from the United Nations women's conference in Copenhagen when she returned to Salisbury yesterday.

At an airport Press conference held after she, Mrs Julia Zvobgo, wife of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, and other delegates arrived, Mrs Mugabe said the legal status of women in various countries was discussed at the 16-day Copenhagen conference on the Decade of Women.

"But here in Zimbabwe our Government is taking care of that," she said.

Asked about income tax laws which are loaded against married women workers in Zimbabwe, both Mrs Mugabe and

concluded here, to see that women and men will be equal," said Mrs Mugabe.

She had a message for all women in Zimbabwe.

"I would just like to tell them that the conference was mainly to try to find ways and means of helping women to participate in the development of the world.

"I would like our women to know that whatever they are doing they must do it well and be masters in that field. Many women who attended the conference were not very highly educated. But they were able to take part because they wanted to help their people and countries."

Mrs Mugabe said education for women, employment and health assistance were exhaustively discussed in Copenhagen.

"All governments must make it possible for women to have these things. Education is a big need. It is very important."

Women who had advanced and taken part in the war should have priority. It was necessary to find ways of fitting them into various fields of opportunity.

"Women in general must receive basic education. We are going to concentrate on education and

women should support and help the Government."

Mrs Mugabe said she and several other Zimbabwean women who attended the mid - decade women's conference at Copenhagen had found it very stimulating, exhausting and interesting.

"It was very useful for us as our first time on stage at such a high-powered conference."

MISSING UANC CARS SOUGHT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] AN investigation team has been set up by the United African National Council to trace up to 400 cars missing since the election.

The cars, worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, are needed for sale to clear party debts. Some others are the subject of attachment orders.

A committee heading the inquiries is led by the MP for Mashonaland West and party second vice-president, Mr Titus Mukaratirwa, and the former Minister of Law and Order, Mr Francis Zindoga.

Police have also been asked to help in the hunt.

Many of the cars were taken by supporters and not returned. Others were burnt out by guerrillas as the party supporters tried to campaign during the election, said Mr Edward Mazaiwana, the secretary general. Some cars disappeared at the time officials were abducted.

Mr Mazaiwana refused to put a figure on the total of UANC debts. Many of them — put by some unofficial sources at around \$250 000 — could be cleared if the cars were found.

The vehicles represent a major asset of the party. Mr Mazaiwana said: "The committee is working vigorously to trace the cars."

Mr Mazaiwana said the UANC was no more in debt than other political parties at the end of an expensive election. He said: "We shall settle all our debts. People have worried unduly about us. When we owed \$100

our creditors rushed off to the lawyers."

From March, nine civil actions have been started against the party in the High Court. Among those bringing the actions were three bus companies and three garages.

Mr Mazaiwana said: "In a few more weeks, we expect to be over this financial hurdle. We shall find the money we owe and we are financially no weaker than other political parties."

At the centre of a money-raising drive will be the sale of party membership, which in the past had been illegal.

Some members may also give additional help.

The party intends to find enough money to contest the local government elections in the towns. "We expect there to be less intimidation in the urban areas than in the rural areas," said Mr Mazaiwana.

He added: "We should like to take part in an election which is free, fair and without intimidation."

He said the party followers had only recently begun to hold small meetings in the towns. "Although our members have been ill-treated by members of other parties in the towns, the situation is improving."

"In the rural areas there is still intimidation and our followers do not feel free."

The UANC lost some support after winning only three seats at the general election and some members had gone into hiding. Mr Mazaiwana said: "But we still believe our support is substantial."

ARMY SPECIALIST MAP CHIMANIMANI

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Philip Matyszak: "Map Makers on the March"]

[Text] **FOOTSORE** and weary but triumphant, members of the Army Mapping Platoon returned to their Salisbury barracks last week after a 10-day expedition to the Chimanimani National Park.

The expedition commander, Major Alan Lindner, said the trip had achieved several objectives.

Not only had the expedition been able to revise and update maps of the area and evaluate the extent of poaching, but it had been a thorough test of the 23-man unit operating under adverse field conditions.

During their 50 km journey the unit hacked its way through dense thorn scrub, forded mountain streams, and scrambled over steep slopes.

Air Force helicopters dropped soldiers with rations along the unit's path. In some cases the terrain was so rugged that men and rations were dropped into a river — the only accessible place — and they swam to shore.

Several members of the team were not Mapping Unit members. They included a geologist from the Queen Victoria Museum, an army photographer and medic, and

Sergeant Lisa Strydom, of the RWS. She volunteered to accompany Corporal Julie Preston of the Mapping Unit who would otherwise have been the only woman.

"I enjoyed the hike, and if they asked me again I would go — but not too soon please."

Sergeant Strydom said.

Two veteran members of the unit, Captain Bill Armstrong, who is over 60, and Sergeant-Major Mike Imbert (49), decided to join in, and took turns at such tests as a mid-night rope climb down a mountain.

Beginning with a steep climb into the mountains, the party had little time to appreciate the park's magnificent scenery as they chased the fast disappearing backs of National Parks and Wildlife Department guides up the difficult slopes.

The pace was eased over the next two days, to allow the party to acclimatise themselves to their

mountain environment while they relaxed, cleaned their kit, and went "skinny-dipping" in the clear — and bitingly cold — mountain streams.

As the Air Force was doing manoeuvres over the mountains the girls bathed in a secluded spot shaded by trees. However, they made an excited exit from the stream when they found they were sharing their spot with a one-metre snake.

The next day the patrol moved into the thick bush on the edge of the Bushi River which they planned to follow until it emerged into the Ngorima Tribal Trust Land.

The men found lemons and oranges growing abundantly on the river banks, and these provided a welcome change from the ration packs.

On the sixth day, Corporal Julie Preston strained the ligaments in her knee and could no longer walk.

The unit reacted swiftly. Corporal Graeme Harrower and Rifleman Ziki took care of the parks, while Major Lindner amazed his patrol by simply picking up Corporal Preston and carrying her on his back for the rest of the difficult 3 km descent from the mountain.

He still managed to reach the bottom ahead

of most of his men, even though he had to stop to send a radio message halfway down. "We will have no casevacs on this patrol. Everyone will walk out of here," he said.

Corporal Preston showed considerable courage by doing just that.

By the ninth day everyone was starting to miss the comforts of civilization. Their ambition was to get home, eat a massive steak, down several icy beers, and relax in a soaking hot bath.

The patrol uncovered evidence of poaching in the park the previous summer. They destroyed a number of racks used to dry meat, captured more than 100 snares, and destroyed a camp complete with a lean-to shanty.

The trail of the poachers led straight to the Ngorima TTL.

On the last day the patrol made the final effort to reach the trucks that were waiting to take them back to base. After a hectic 16-hour walk, mostly uphill, they made it.

"The sweetest sound of that patrol was when I heard those trucks," one trooper exclaimed.

CSO: 4420

WORKERS UNITE IN NEW CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] THE formation of a national co-ordinating committee of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions marked an end to the split in the labour movement which has lasted several years, the organisation's publicity secretary, Mr E. C. Soko, said last week.

The committee was formed in response to the Government's appeal for an overall organisation to speak for the country's workers.

Earlier this year, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, appealed to all trade unions in Zimbabwe to form one organisation.

According to Mr Soko, the new organisation has been formed with the full support of the Minister, who convened the meeting in Salisbury.

In a statement, Mr Soko said the formation of one trade union centre was in conformity with practice in many African countries.

He claimed the Minister had assured trade unionists at the meeting that he would not recognise any other "congress" besides the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions.

"In other words, all other former centres have been nullified by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions and are expected to dissolve with immediate effect."

Mr Soko also said his organisation would soon go into commerce and industry to help form new unions.

He said the ZCTU would work hard to see that the Government's minimum wage was observed by all employers in the country.

"We have heard that there are some employers who are not observing the minimum wage."

"We will also work hand-in-glove with the commission of inquiry which the Government appoints to look into the salaries and wages of employees."

ESTABLISHMENT OF SCIENCE ACADEMY ADVOCATED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] THE Government of Zimbabwe should consider setting up a national science academy as a reservoir for indigenous talent in the sciences if the country is to compete significantly in world industrial and scientific fields.

This is the view of Zimbabwe's best-known black physicist, Dr Frank Khumalo. He believes the country has adequate talent to start such an academy.

Speaking on his arrival at Salisbury airport yesterday, Dr Khumalo stressed the need for the Government and related agencies to exploit the abundant talent in the young men and women in medical, agronomy, forestry and other scientific fields.

"There are many people in these fields and what we need is to generate sufficient interest in research as the basis for the creation of a national science academy," Dr Khumalo said.

He offered to assist in founding the academy. "What we need is raw models such as myself to give budding young scientists motivation and a target for which to aim," he said.

Answering a question on his future plans, Dr Khumalo (29) said he would return to Zimbabwe permanently next year, and hoped by that time, a start towards the founding of the country's own science nerve centre would have been made.

His first target on returning, he said, will be to meet young Zimbabweans at the University of Zimbabwe and other institutions of learning to inspire and create interest in scientific research and other related fields.

Dr Khumalo is visiting his parents in Zimbabwe for one month before proceeding to Japan, where he will present a paper to an international conference on physics and semi-conductors starting in Tokyo next month.

He said of his latest activities: "I feel such high-powered science gatherings will provide me with invaluable experience through contact with

science scholars from various parts of the world."

Dr Khumalo is travelling to Japan under the United States national science foundation travel grant.

A holder of a PhD and specialising in solid state physics, Dr Khumalo is a graduate of Cambridge University. Early this year he joined the United States Department of Energy and received an important award for his work on "high energy dichroism in solids of restricted dimensionality".

Also to Dr Khumalo's credit is his recent research on new solar batteries to revolutionise vehicle production.

He disclosed that experiments on high current batteries utilising chemicals such as lithium intercalated and titanium disulphide had reached an advanced stage. Dr Khumalo, said the Ford Motor Company of America and the Exxon Research Corporation had invested large sums of money in his experiments.

Speaking further on the establishment of a national science foundation, Dr Khumalo said he would use his latest travels to make contact and broaden his knowledge on the functions of such institutions around the world.

"In Japan, I will visit universities and science research centres to learn more on how best to start such a programme in Zimbabwe," he said.

He felt the academy, once operational, could be run under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and would embrace all branches of science in health, agriculture and industry.

In an apparent challenge to young Zimbabweans, Dr Khumalo said: "Our people should feel proud of the talent that abounds amongst our youth at universities, schools and colleges.

"We must use this talent to create a buffer zone of indigenous scientists upon which the various organs of Government can rely for scientific data and research."

Dr Khumalo will leave Zimbabwe for Tokyo at the beginning of September.

'CHAOTIC' STATE OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY PROTESTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] **TOBACCO** growers throughout the country were urged yesterday to pack this week's reconvened Zimbabwe Tobacco Association congress to voice their concern at the "chaotic" state of the industry.

The call comes from Darwendale-Trelawney Farmers' Association, which, according to its chairman, Mr Dave Middleton, is deeply concerned at the ineffectiveness of the proposed Government support scheme to aid growers.

"The scheme, which has yet to become operative, is ill-conceived and unlikely to achieve its objective of putting an additional \$20 million into the market-place," he said.

While preventing the collapse of the market it would certainly not provide most growers with an adequate return to cover production costs.

"Some astronomical losses will be incurred by many growers," he said.

The introduction of quota control would increase average production costs to more than \$1.20 a kilogram, which the grower was unlikely to recoup on an over-supplied market.

"Under these circumstances, with a controlled

crop without the guarantee of a minimum average price, growers will find themselves in a completely untenable situation.

"Consequently many growers will decide not to grow tobacco, leading to vast retrenchment of labour and loss of skills which at this time the country can ill afford.

DAMAGE

"Such reduction in production levels would do irreparable damage to the future of the tobacco industry in the context of world confidence in the ability of Zimbabwe to remain a force in the tobacco export market. This we cannot accept."

The reconvened ZTA congress gets under way in the auditorium, Riemharts Building, Samora Machel Avenue, Salisbury, at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

One resolution down for debate demands that the ZTA adopt a total strategy which will ensure the survival of the industry.

It has been put forward by Darwendale-Trelawney delegate Mr George Pio, who is a past president of the association.

● At the congress in June delegates suggested that the tobacco floors be closed and all tobacco produced this season placed in storage until prices improved.

PRICE SUPPORT FOR TOBACCO RULED OUT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Report on House of Assembly session]

[Text] THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, yesterday ruled out any possibility of a guaranteed price for tobacco next year, and said the future of the commodity lay in small but high quality crops.

Asked about price controls for the industry by Mr Edmund Micklem (RP, Northern) during the committee of supply debate of the \$66.9m agriculture vote, Mr Norman said the present price crisis in the tobacco industry lay in Zimbabwe's overproduction this season of what tended to be poor-quality leaf, the world shortage of good quality leaf and an oversupply of bad leaf.

He told Mr Micklem he believed that price controls, guaranteed prices and Government intervention to boost the industry could have the reverse effect on the tobacco market, and expressed serious doubts that Zimbabwe would ever again achieve its former world-ranking position with such a system.

"The quickest way to regain our place in world markets is to go for a smaller crop which can be disciplined by the tobacco industry itself," Mr Norman said.

The Minister gave his firmest assurances that

farmers were not being driven off the land by a clampdown on loans by the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

He was asked by Mr Rowan Cronje (RP, Central) to comment on rumours that farmers were finding it increasingly difficult to obtain cash from the corporation, and that many were being forced off the land.

Mr Norman said there was no clampdown, and that all applicants for loans were being looked at on individual merit. He added that a very careful view was being taken of some farmers who have found it impossible for a considerable time to meet repayment commitments.

"You cannot for ever go on pouring money into a system where there is no return," Mr Norman said.

Mr Norman said he believed loan finance would be made available to any farmer who appeared to have a fair chance of breaking even in the coming season, but those whose debt position appeared beyond redemption would probably find difficulties.

In response to protests from members on wasting farming expertise, Mr Norman said there would be no point in having an AFC if he pursued individual cases, but if a

general problem developed of experienced farmers going off the land, he would intervene.

He also told Mr Cronje that it was the Department of Veterinary Services' intention to re-open the tsetse fly research station at Hukomechi.

Mr Bill Irvine (RP, Mariborough) asked the Minister why consumer subsidies on agricultural produce, were made the responsibility of both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, when it was correctly the responsibility of the latter Ministry.

Mr Irvine also said he opposed the provision of agricultural subsidies — totalling in this budget about \$80m — as the money need for the subsidies could be put to far more important use, as in the provision of housing and in implementing resettlement.

Mr Norman said the allocating of subsidies to Ministers was generally Government policy, and said: "It has to be borne in somebody's vote."

Mr Norman also told Mr Irvine that there was now no case for expanding the Cold Storage Commission, and that it would be completely unwarranted.

He said the Grain and Cotton Marketing Boards

were providing additional depots in the rural areas, and though these were not items of large capital expenditure, they would be of enormous benefit to the local residents.

The Minister told Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern) that the increase in salaries, wages and allowances to the Minister and Deputy Minister, Mr Rimbarashe Makoni, from \$57 500 last year to \$77 500 this year were due to inflationary trends, while the large jump in fees for the two men, from \$4 500 last year to \$18 000 this year were because the necessity for them to travel had increased enormously.

He assured Mr Butler, however, that neither he nor Mr Makoni were contemplating travel abroad on Government money.

He also said that the Ministry had applied to rejoin the locust control organisation of Central Africa based in Zambia, and would be paying a membership fee of \$20 000.

He was not able to elaborate on the present danger of red locust plagues. He said the Ministry would take every precaution considered necessary to ensure red locust did not enter the country again.

CONTROLLED

Mr Butler asked if Zimbabwe was exporting tobacco seed, and if it was being sent to countries in competition with Zimbabwe's tobacco growers.

Mr Norman said tobacco seed was being sold in Malawi in limited amounts, but that it was strictly controlled.

He told Mr Butler that no retrenchment was taking place in the Department of Conservation and Extension, and that there was instead a certain amount of recruitment. However, the department had always been regarded as a training

ground for the private sector.

On tsetse fly control, Mr Norman said about 13 000 square km of previously tsetse fly free area had been lost during the war, but moves were afoot in all areas, except in the north-east sector of the country where problems were being experienced, to push back tsetse fly.

On the \$6 500 000 for rural security measures not provided for in this year's assessments, Mr Butler said certain recent events indicated that there might be a need for certain measures to be re-instituted.

"Many of our farmers continue to be harassed either by thieves or murderers," he said and the unsatisfactory situation could not be allowed to continue.

Mr Norman said he hoped the security situation would be restored to the level where it would be the responsibility of the forces of law and order to have it in their hands to take care of security in this country, and not be a burden on the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Norman said some 18 000 small farmers would be using the APF's special scheme to grant credit to them in the com-

ing season. He was confident the money would be used carefully and improve productivity in an important sector of the industry.

Mr Norman disagreed with Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lusaka) that security was still as great a problem in the farming industry as it had been in 1979. Mr Goddard suggested more farmers were being murdered in the post-independence period than before it.

Mr Norman said that lawlessness was however, a very grave problem, as Mr Goddard noted referring to encroaching of cattle and game. The Minister drew attention to the

measures the Department of National Parks and Wild Life was taking to stamp out these problems.

He agreed with Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mame/Mtoko) that moves should be made away from subsidies, but he did not believe it could happen suddenly. However, just as the country's policies could not be based on cheap labour, neither could they assume cheap food. Those who benefited from the policy of home-grown food should pay a price they could afford.

Mr Holland expressed concern about the cost viability of the CRC abating plants in view of the low rate of turnover, and Mr Norman agreed that the question of closing one of the works was under review.

The Minister agreed with Mr Irvine that if blame had to be apportioned for the tobacco problems, it had to be placed on farmers and the leaders of the tobacco industry for ignoring Government advice to limit the crop to some 80 million kg. This figure had been greatly exceeded, and due to the weather it had been a low grade crop.

Mr Norman said it was hoped to establish a third agricultural college in the Matopos savanna block but this would cost about \$4m which was not available at this time. He hoped that it might be possible to find foreign aid.

Mr Norman confirmed that 120 to 140 000 tonnes of maize were exported by Zimbabwe to countries to the north and this had been one of the reasons Zimbabwe itself had had to import.

The Minister told Mr Edmund Minklem (RF, Northern) that he was not altogether happy with committing Zimbabwe entirely to a red locust control programme based in Lusaka, since the threat might come from another

direction. For this reason Zimbabwe was subscribing to two organisations, one based in Lusaka, and the other orientated toward Southern Africa.

Mr Irvine noted that there had been a decrease in hectares of winter wheat planted this year, and urged the Minister to take steps to ensure the country's wheat production did not suffer the same problems as maize had.

Mr Norman said he did not want to pre-empt discussions on the wheat price, but was able to assure Mr Irvine that the Ministry's priority with the crop was to ensure the country's self sufficiency, with a marginal surplus, and his second was to produce a surplus so as to be able to take advantage of the lucrative markets around Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4420

DIPLOMATIC TRAVEL EXPENSES CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: Costly Being Back in the World"]

[Text] Government Ministers have been accused of gallivanting all over the world since majority rule and international acceptance and Parliament has been asked what it is costing the country.

Hardly a week passes by, it seems, without some Minister or top official flying off somewhere on a mission--or jaunt. Sometimes planes are hired, sometimes first class cabins taken over to whisk representatives to various parts of the world.

Some journeys are obviously absolutely necessary; others much less so.

World travel is, of course, a new ball game for Zimbabwe--a country isolated for so long. Missions were closed, passports spurned and any travel was either under-cover or at the grace and favour of some other country.

Having got back into the international community Zimbabwe has more commitments, responsibilities and duties but a close watch must be kept on expensive trips and the question asked: "Is your journey really necessary?"

Taxpayers' Money

Attendance at, say, meetings of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and certain other international forums is fully justified: perhaps even more so those trips which bring aid and trade to Zimbabwe. There are others which deserve closer scrutiny.

The major consideration and concern should perhaps not be the top men themselves but the size of the entourages they take with them--"a dozen, two dozen, or three dozen at a time", it was alleged in Parliament.

The taxpayers have a right to know how their money is being spent--just in case it could be better spent on feeding, educating or healing a child.

Some may advance the argument that if you are hiring a plane you might just as well fill it. But that is not the end of the story--everyone who goes on a trip uses up valuable foreign currency.

Zimbabwe, of course, is not alone in this sort of things. Only last week a British Cabinet Minister made a day trip to Paris, with four minions in attendance, and rang up a £1 994 bill. Said one commentator: "The fares would have been £800. What did they have for lunch--an elephant stuffed with caviar?" A one-day trip to Bonn for another Minister and two officials cost above £2 000.

Being part of an international community can be an expensive business but Ministers and Government departments have a duty to ensure that money is not wasted.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIA AIR LINK--An Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 720B airliner landed at Salisbury Airport yesterday to begin regular services between Zimbabwe and Addis Ababa. Yesterday's inaugural flight carrying 127 passengers established the first commercial air link between the two countries and introduced a new once weekly return service between the two capitals. Leading the Ethiopian Airlines delegation was the airline's general manager, Captain Mohammed Ahmed, and at the Boeing's controls was the airline's deputy general manager, flight operations, Captain Makonnen Berhe. Leading the welcoming party was Air Zimbabwe's general manager, Mr Mervyn Eyett, and the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting. The inaugural flight arrived 40 minutes late due to delays in loading passengers en route via Kilimanjaro and Dar es Salaam. Addressing a cocktail party at the main terminal, Captain Mohammed said: "I am delighted to be able to visit for the first time the southernmost free country in Africa." Mr Eyett said he hoped it would not be long before Air Zimbabwe launched a reciprocal service to Addis Ababa. "I trust that you in Ethiopia will promote tourist traffic to Zimbabwe and we will do the same for your tourism industry," he said. The weekly service arrives in Salisbury at 4 p. m. on Tuesdays and departs at 2.30 a. m. the following morning. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 2]

SENATOR ELECTED--A former assistant commissioner in the police, Mr Terence Michael Oatt, was yesterday elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy in the ranks of the 10 white members resulting from the resignation of Mrs Meg Clark. An electoral college consisting of the 20 RF members of the House of Assembly met yesterday morning and chose Mr Oatt, who was the Rhodesian Front nominee among the three candidates, reports Iana. The two unsuccessful candidates were Dr Frank Bertrand, a Bulawayo dental surgeon who led the United Peoples' Association of Matabeleland during the recent election, and Mrs Agnes Howat Guild, a housewife from Treves farm near Mtoko. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 1]

AID FOR AP's--An appeal for funds for recreational facilities in assembly places was made by Mr Andre Holland (RF, Mazoe/Mtoko) when debate resumed on the Budget in the House of Assembly yesterday. Mr Holland asked the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Mkala, to ensure that finance was not a problem in finding occupation for the young men involved, so that their energies

were taken up until they were redeployed elsewhere. Mr Holland warned that wherever there were high-spirited young men without something to do there was bound to be trouble. He also appealed for funds to be given the police force for a public relations exercise to get on to reasonable terms with the local population. He expressed concern about antagonism between the police and thousands of young men who believe that the police force are taking a certain party line.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 2]

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE--Bulawayo--Mrs Janet Banana, wife of the President of Zimbabwe, will open the 34th annual conference of the National Council of Women of Zimbabwe at Teachers' College, Bulawayo, on August 16.--Herald Corr. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 2]

AID FOR NEW BUSINESS--The Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries was willing to help and promote emerging black industrialists, its president, Mr Reg Sampson, said last night. The CZI had plans to train and help financially black industrialists if they became members, he said. In an interview Mr Sampson appealed to emerging businessmen to join the movement. "As far as financial assistance is concerned, they would not be left wanting." Help would be based on careful and evaluated factual projects and schemes. "We will offer them employment and training," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Aug 80 p 7]

COAL EXPORTS--The export of coal--Zimbabwe has 30 000 million tonnes or more--could make this country part of the world's energy pattern, the Minister of Mines and Energy Resources, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said yesterday. In a speech read for him by the Energy Resources Liaison Officer, Mr A. J. Milton, at the opening of the three-day biennial conference of the Geographical Association of Zimbabwe, at the University of Zimbabwe, the Minister said the most rapidly changing energy scene was in wood fuel. "Some areas are naturally better suited to growing trees than others, but in those areas where the natural woodlands have been destroyed trees must be replaced and, where possible, alternative sources of energy must be developed for domestic requirements." Zimbabwe was fortunate in having abundant coal reserves and plenty of sunshine and had significant hydro-electric generating potential. "About 30 000 million tonnes of coal is known to exist, and probably much more. Some of the industrialised countries of the world have little or no coal or petroleum, so in the future opportunities must exist for us to export coal, and in this respect we will, I believe, become a part of the world's energy pattern." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 80 p 5]

EXPATRIATES CAUTIONED--The shortage of skills in Zimbabwe has produced job inquiries from several parts of the world. Mrs Angela Harrison, head of a Salisbury employment bureau, said yesterday: "The response has been remarkable." The inquiries resulted from a detailed expose in THE SUNDAY MAIL on June 15 on the rising number of vacancies throughout the country for skilled men and women. The findings were used by newspapers around the world. Inquiries came from West Germany, Canada, the Middle East, India, Bangladesh, and the Philippines. They included a doctor, nurse, air frame engineers and an electrical engineer. Mrs Harrison, clutching a sheaf of replies, said: "One of them was sent to the Prime Minister's office and readdressed to me." There is little hope of them finding jobs, however. Most are demanding high salaries and remittances abroad on an expatriate basis. "This is not on in Zimbabwe," she said. "One reply was on behalf of a group of workers who were finishing a highly-paid contract in Saudi Arabia. They were looking for similar openings here. "In this country, we feel it is better to train up people for the vacancies and managements are now doing so." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Aug 80 p 5]

JOURNALISTS 'AT ODDS'--Thirty "rebel" journalists yesterday threatened to form a new, rival workers' organisation if the Union of Zimbabwe Journalists refuses to undertake a major overhaul. The UZJ--formerly the Rhodesian Guild of Journalists--has agreed to hold a special executive meeting on Saturday to discuss the shake-up. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 1]

'MAIL' CIRCULATION--Zimbabwe's top-selling newspaper, THE SUNDAY MAIL, has achieved a new circulation record--an average sale of 103 977 copies an issue during the six-month period from January to June this year. The record figures show an increase of 9 360 copies an issue over the July to December 1979 period and 13 677 copies more than in the corresponding January to June figures of last year. It is the first time any newspaper in the country has recorded sales of more than 100 000 for every month during a six-month period. Average sales for the months January to June 1980 were: January, 103 966; February, 102 415; March, 109 003; April, 101 936; May, 100 926; June 104 282. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Aug 80 p 1]

BOOKS NO LONGER BANNED--The Government has lifted the banning order on a long list of books, newspapers and other publications, including the Zimbabwe News. Yesterday's Government Gazette listed the materials as: The Spear; the Zimbabwe News; Chapupu II; Guerilla Warfare, by Che Guevara; The Messenger Out in the Midday Sun, by Borris Gussman; The African Communist; The Spark; The Central African Daily News; Ebony Africa 1964; Central Africa Mail; Guerilla Warfare and Eoka's Struggle, by General Grivas; Gona-kudzingwa News; Africa and the World; Spotlight on Southern Africa; Towards Angolan Independence; To all the Whites; Cold Comfort Confronted, by Guy Clutton Brock; The Right to Say No, by Judith Todd; Battle Cry; A Matter of Colour, by Lorraine Hansberry; General Albert Bayo's 150 Questions for a Guerilla. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Aug 80 p 2]

TOBACCO FARMERS ASSURED--The Government has taken steps to stabilise the tobacco industry with a scheme to purchase flue-cured tobacco. Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, said the scheme was initiated by the Government to introduce a "degree of support for the purchase of flue-cured tobacco" being sold on local auction floors. He said it would not enhance price levels to "any great extent" but should provide stability to improve the viability of producers. The Minister said the flue-cured crop for the next two seasons would be controlled: next year's crop to a level of 70 million kilogrammes and the 1981/82 crop to a "level to be determined" by market conditions. "Inevitably, this move will result in many tobacco producers having to re-orientate their farming programmes but, in view of the pre-planting prices for other crops, this should be possible." Tomorrow the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association will reconvene its congress to discuss strategy. At the congress in June, members suggested that the auction floors be closed and tobacco stored until prices improved. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Aug 80 p 2]

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